

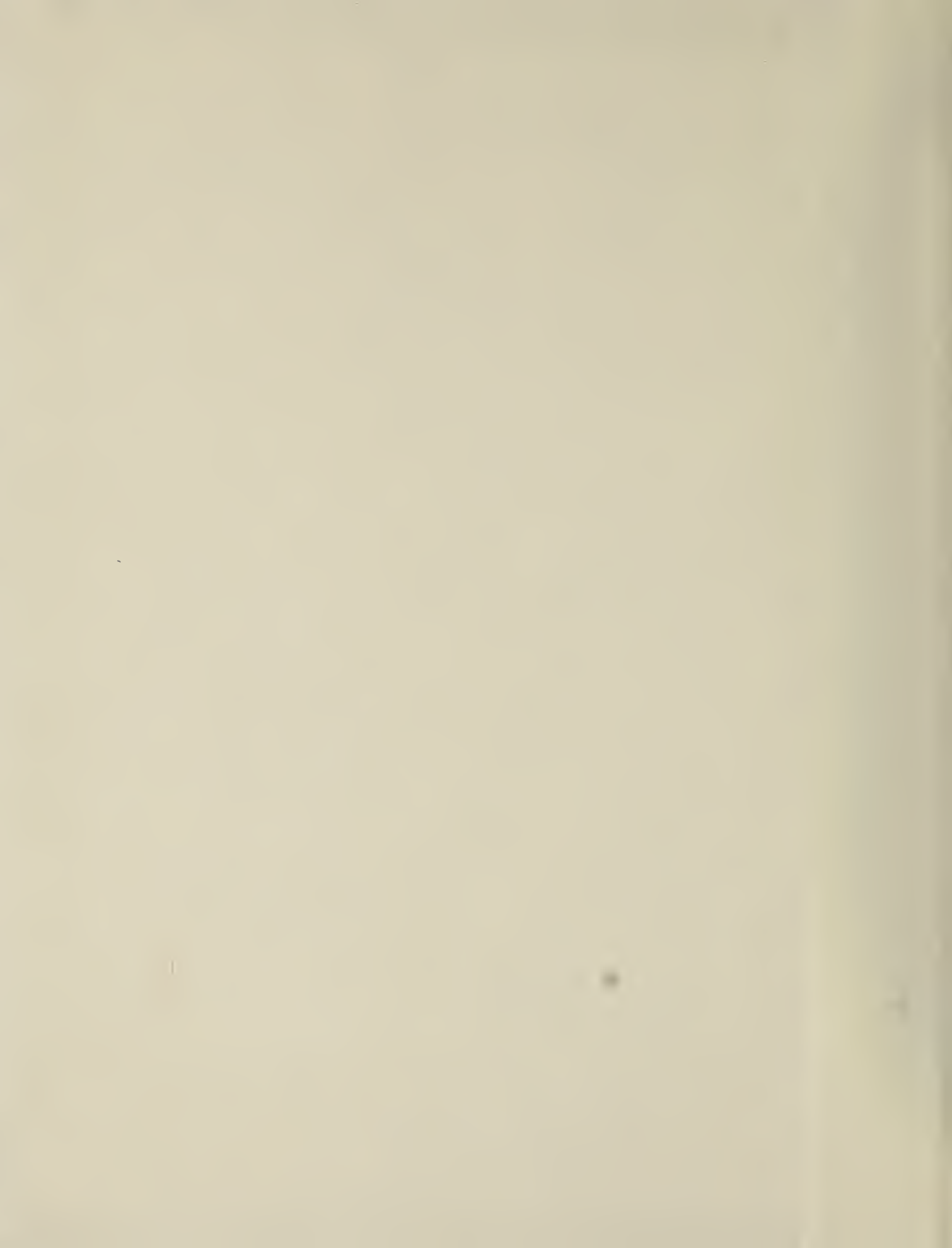
1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (4)

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1990 CPH-4-39

CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Congressional Districts
of the 103rd Congress
Oregon



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1990 CPH-4-39

**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Congressional Districts
of the 103rd Congress
Oregon**

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow:

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
- (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
- (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
- (D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision ²		American Indian and Alaska Native area ³
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm ¹	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 58(A)	85, 108(A)	168, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry ...	17, 31	17	92	...	121	150	...
Disability ...	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	168, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 56(A)	98, 108(A)	168, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry	28, 40, 87(B)	28, 58(A)	101, 108(A), 110(B)	170, 172	137(A), 148(C)	161(A), 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A), 117(B)	170, 172	142(A), 149(C)	162(A), 168(C)	180(A)
Residence in 1985 ...	23, 37, 67(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	138(A)	155	177(A)
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Work status in 1989 ...	27, 41, 68(B)	27, 60(A)	102, 110(A)	...	138(A)	155	177(A)

... Not applicable.

¹Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 56-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

²The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

³Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.

Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title			Headnote			Column head			
Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			This table presents data on the labor force characteristics of the civilian noninstitutionalized population aged 16 years and over, by sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.			Spanner			
Heading			Stubhead			Boxhead			
The data are presented by sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.			Total			Total			
Total			Male			Female			
Total			White			Black			
Total			Hispanic or Latino			Non-Hispanic or Latino			
Total			Total			Total			
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- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.

- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Voting age persons.....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Ancestry	13	...	...	...
Citizenship	13, 14	...	...	...
Class of worker	15	...	...	...
Disability	14, 21	21	21	...
Educational attainment.....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Family type and presence of own children	13, 17*, 18	18	18	...
Fertility.....	13	...	...	...
Group quarters.....	1, 4	4	4	...
Hispanic origin	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Household type and relationship	1, 4	4	4	...
Income in 1989	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Industry	15	...	...	...
Labor force status.....	15, 17*, 20	20	20	23
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment.....	15, 17*	...	...	...
Labor force status in 1989—				
Weeks and hours worked	15, 20	20	20	...
Land area	1, 5	5	5	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	14, 18	18	18	...
Marital status	13	...	...	...
Means of transportation to work	14, 20	20	20	...
Nativity.....	13, 14, 18	18	18	...
Occupation	15	...	...	...
Period of military service	14	...	...	...
Place of birth	14, 18	18	18	...
Population density.....	5	5	5	...
Poverty status in 1989.....	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Race	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Residence in 1985	14, 18	18	18	...
School enrollment and type of school	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Sex.....	1, 3, 17*, 20	3, 20	3, 20	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	13	...	...	...
Veteran status	14, 19	19	19	...
Workers in family in 1989	15	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 17 are shown for White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS				
Age of householder	26	...	...	...
Bedrooms	24, 29	29	29	...
Condominium status	26, 29	29	29	...
Contract rent	7, 10	10	10	12
Gross rent	26, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Hispanic origin of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
House heating fuel	25, 30	30	30	...
Household income in 1989	26, 27	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	...	...	...	12
Householder 65 years and over	25	...	...	...
Kitchen facilities	25, 29	29	29	...
Land area .....	...	...	...	12
Meals included in rent	10	10	10	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	27, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Persons per room	7, 8, 25	8	8	...
Persons in unit	26	...	...	...
Persons per unit	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	...
Plumbing facilities	25, 28*, 29	29	29	32
Race of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
Rooms	7, 8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Sewage disposal	25, 29	29	29	...
Source of water	25, 29	29	29	...
Telephone in unit	25, 30	30	30	...
Tenure	9, 10, 28*	9, 10	9, 10	12, 32
Tenure by race and Hispanic origin of householder	7	...	...	...
Units in structure	7, 8, 9, 10, 24	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Vacancy characteristics	7, 8	8	8	...
Value	7, 9	9	9	12
Vehicles available	25, 28*, 30	30	30	32
Year householder moved into unit	26, 31	31	31	...
Year structure built	24, 29	29	29	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 28 are shown for White householder; Black householder; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and householder of Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-4) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 6 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 7 through 12 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 13 through 23 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 24 through 32 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress reflect boundaries based on the 1990 census for all States except Maine, where redistricting occurs in 1993. Court or legislative action may change congressional district boundaries in any State for subsequent Congresses during the decade. The Census Bureau will issue revised CPH-4 reports for any State undergoing further redistricting action based on the 1990 census.

User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon

occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 6

Data presented in tables 27 and 31 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION

OREGON

User Note 1

In the records for Albany city, Benton and Linn Counties, the only valid Congressional District for the 103rd Congress is 04. All references to Congressional District 05 are incorrect.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
LAND AREA						
Square kilometers	248 646.4	7 663.3	182 842.4	2 108.9	41 648.9	14 382.8
Square miles	96 002.5	2 958.8	70 595.5	814.3	16 080.6	5 553.2
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN						
All persons	2 842 321	568 461	568 464	568 465	568 465	568 466
White	2 636 787	529 999	532 857	496 062	545 768	532 101
Black	46 178	4 498	1 658	33 709	2 659	3 654
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	38 496	4 304	12 826	6 611	7 854	6 901
Asian or Pacific Islander	69 269	19 209	5 279	25 457	7 859	11 465
Other race	51 591	10 451	15 844	6 626	4 325	14 345
Hispanic origin (af any race)	112 707	22 569	30 470	17 946	13 409	28 313
White, not of Hispanic origin	2 579 732	518 497	519 178	486 082	537 121	518 854
AGE						
All persons	2 842 321	568 461	568 464	568 465	568 465	568 466
Under 5 years	201 421	40 805	40 157	42 207	38 441	39 811
5 to 9 years	209 775	41 500	43 277	40 409	41 687	42 902
10 to 14 years	201 365	38 847	42 834	37 242	40 840	41 602
15 to 19 years	189 955	35 761	38 619	35 296	39 337	40 942
20 to 24 years	189 142	38 060	31 471	39 739	38 574	41 298
25 to 34 years	451 544	101 052	79 558	100 699	83 847	86 388
35 to 44 years	474 851	103 128	89 199	98 076	91 666	92 782
45 to 54 years	296 595	61 106	60 487	54 905	60 489	59 608
55 to 64 years	236 349	41 854	53 708	43 337	50 861	46 589
65 to 74 years	224 438	37 104	52 190	42 132	49 036	43 976
75 to 84 years	128 071	22 013	29 021	25 750	26 473	24 814
85 years and over	38 815	7 231	7 943	8 673	7 214	7 754
3 and 4 years	82 107	16 568	16 556	16 812	15 777	16 394
16 years and over	2 192 119	439 976	434 040	441 729	439 827	436 547
18 years and over	2 118 191	425 695	418 063	428 542	424 702	421 189
21 years and over	1 998 864	404 033	396 688	405 037	399 325	393 781
60 years and over	511 662	87 092	116 970	98 834	108 826	99 940
62 years and over	465 195	78 899	106 398	90 244	98 733	90 921
Median age	34.5	33.9	35.9	33.9	35.2	34.1
Female						
Under 5 years	98 395	19 863	19 781	20 658	18 749	19 344
5 to 9 years	102 289	20 250	21 061	19 656	20 362	20 960
10 to 14 years	97 905	18 904	20 557	18 172	19 874	20 398
15 to 19 years	92 667	17 542	18 486	17 612	19 429	19 598
20 to 24 years	93 045	19 042	15 136	20 143	19 178	19 546
25 to 34 years	225 599	50 160	40 046	50 486	42 535	42 372
35 to 44 years	237 616	51 572	44 613	48 697	46 271	46 463
45 to 54 years	148 070	30 023	30 211	27 660	30 317	29 859
55 to 64 years	123 325	21 532	27 763	23 146	26 391	24 493
65 to 74 years	122 491	20 556	27 324	24 368	26 168	24 075
75 to 84 years	76 442	13 568	16 498	16 275	15 237	14 864
85 years and over	27 404	5 192	5 403	6 405	4 956	5 448
3 and 4 years	40 141	8 094	8 145	8 270	7 705	7 927
16 years and over	1 128 373	225 597	221 578	231 405	226 708	223 085
18 years and over	1 092 574	218 575	213 957	224 888	219 437	215 717
21 years and over	1 033 775	207 893	203 709	212 954	206 617	202 602
60 years and over	289 830	50 263	63 627	59 094	59 971	56 875
62 years and over	265 266	45 934	58 103	54 493	54 710	52 026
Median age	35.5	34.7	36.8	35.0	35.9	35.3
Male						
Under 5 years	1 397 073	280 257	281 585	275 187	278 998	281 046
Median age	33.5	33.1	35.0	32.9	34.3	32.8
VOTING-AGE PERSONS						
Persons 18 years and over	2 118 191	425 695	418 063	428 542	424 702	421 189
Male	1 025 617	207 120	204 106	203 654	205 265	205 472
Female	1 092 574	218 575	213 957	224 888	219 437	215 717
White	1 982 913	399 368	396 116	380 680	409 562	397 187
Black	29 912	3 215	1 068	21 592	1 576	2 461
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	25 138	3 035	7 944	4 434	5 211	4 514
Asian or Pacific Islander	48 602	13 411	3 653	17 620	5 613	8 305
Other race	31 626	6 666	9 282	4 216	2 740	8 722
Hispanic origin (af any race)	68 999	14 414	17 610	11 531	8 266	17 178
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	2 842 321	568 461	568 464	568 465	568 465	568 466
In households	2 776 116	556 337	557 752	558 487	557 298	546 242
Householder	1 103 313	225 335	219 958	226 909	221 212	209 899
Family householder	750 844	147 743	156 688	143 563	154 052	148 798
Nonfamily householder	352 469	77 592	63 270	83 346	67 160	61 101
Male	160 725	35 943	29 664	37 319	31 073	26 726
Living alone	116 232	26 395	22 341	26 464	22 277	18 755
Female	191 744	41 649	33 606	46 027	36 087	34 375
Living alone	162 484	35 145	29 702	38 238	30 196	29 203
Spouse	613 297	123 437	130 828	108 593	126 908	123 531
Child	812 964	162 362	164 088	160 631	159 999	165 884
Grandchild	30 473	4 197	6 351	7 475	6 521	5 929
Other relatives	59 179	11 099	10 728	15 330	10 381	11 641
Nonrelatives	156 890	29 907	25 799	39 549	32 277	29 358
Institutionalized persons	33 778	5 914	6 653	5 194	4 310	11 307
Other persons in group quarters	32 827	6 210	4 059	4 784	6 857	10 917
Persons per household	2.52	2.47	2.54	2.46	2.52	2.60
Persons per family	3.02	3.04	2.99	3.03	2.97	3.06
Persons 65 years and over						
391 324	66 348	89 154	76 555	82 723	76 544	
In households	373 239	62 976	85 545	72 710	79 592	72 416
Householder	251 334	42 649	57 244	50 278	53 097	48 066
Nonfamily householder	113 737	20 304	24 452	25 275	22 874	20 832
Living alone	108 579	19 511	23 307	24 095	21 791	19 875
Male	23 749	3 988	5 757	4 799	5 184	4 021
Female	84 830	15 523	17 550	19 296	16 607	15 854
Spouse	97 108	15 980	23 200	16 793	21 556	19 579
Other relatives	16 051	2 940	3 199	3 643	3 087	3 182
Nonrelatives	8 746	1 407	1 902	1 996	1 852	1 589
Institutionalized persons	16 540	2 942	3 303	3 609	2 861	3 825
Other persons in group quarters	1 545	430	306	236	270	303

Table 2. Age: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age														Median age
	All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over		
The State -----	2 842 321	201 421	2 192 119	2 118 191	119 327	148 201	926 395	296 595	116 011	120 338	391 324	166 886	38 815	34.5	
District 1 -----	568 461	40 805	439 976	425 695	21 662	30 545	204 180	61 106	21 110	20 744	66 348	29 244	7 231	33.9	
COUNTY															
Clackamas County (pt.)-----	32 911	2 029	25 697	24 774	967	1 138	11 575	4 760	1 402	1 310	3 622	1 449	328	37.4	
Clatsop County-----	33 301	2 298	25 677	24 741	1 283	1 450	10 160	3 391	1 458	1 595	5 404	2 325	501	35.9	
Columbia County-----	37 557	2 793	27 931	26 761	1 336	1 431	11 745	4 385	1 601	1 543	4 720	1 916	397	34.8	
Multnomah County (pt.)-----	87 587	4 370	75 827	74 474	3 284	6 597	35 840	9 534	3 287	3 544	12 388	5 944	1 658	36.3	
Washington County-----	311 554	24 406	236 064	227 968	11 477	16 621	114 649	32 585	10 839	10 231	31 566	13 817	3 425	32.7	
Yamhill County-----	65 551	4 909	48 780	46 977	3 315	3 308	20 211	6 451	2 523	2 521	8 648	3 793	922	32.8	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Aloha CDP-----	34 284	3 157	24 047	23 038	1 188	1 481	13 628	3 286	954	778	1 723	562	104	30.6	
Astoria city-----	10 069	783	7 746	7 508	392	516	3 154	927	401	448	1 670	783	208	34.7	
Beverton city-----	53 310	4 229	41 198	39 962	1 877	3 421	21 388	5 183	1 711	1 519	4 863	2 212	668	31.8	
Forest Grove city-----	13 559	1 107	10 300	9 942	1 032	1 032	4 044	1 118	408	426	2 011	1 106	365	30.5	
Hillsboro city-----	37 520	3 336	26 983	25 893	1 524	2 037	13 247	3 567	1 189	1 071	3 258	1 509	390	37.6	
Lake Oswego city (pt.)-----	29 980	1 753	23 592	22 750	886	1 065	10 642	4 460	1 271	1 184	3 242	1 318	295	31.8	
McMinville city-----	17 894	1 391	13 673	13 275	1 325	1 217	5 092	1 474	625	677	2 865	1 323	350	30.0	
Newberg city-----	13 086	1 106	9 617	9 279	833	772	4 166	1 000	350	389	1 769	915	276	36.1	
Portland city (pt.)-----	85 310	4 283	73 906	72 611	3 250	6 600	35 044	9 080	3 126	3 393	12 118	5 867	1 641	30.7	
Tigard city-----	29 344	2 359	22 859	22 204	969	1 606	11 508	2 885	929	952	3 355	1 492	338	33.0	
Tualatin city (pt.)-----	13 264	1 147	9 667	9 344	486	780	5 577	1 244	345	278	634	207	44	30.7	
District 2 -----	568 464	40 157	434 040	418 063	21 375	24 582	168 757	60 487	25 892	27 816	89 154	36 964	7 943	35.9	
COUNTY															
Baker County-----	15 317	1 024	11 711	11 303	400	505	4 193	1 708	798	813	2 886	1 319	313	37.9	
Crook County-----	14 111	1 024	10 687	10 247	469	616	4 067	1 476	658	717	2 244	905	162	35.8	
DeSchutes County-----	74 958	5 185	57 636	55 633	2 650	2 926	24 718	8 117	3 183	3 641	10 398	3 879	727	35.9	
Gilliam County-----	1 717	114	1 293	1 256	46	38	2 385	163	89	103	332	138	122	37.8	
Groton County-----	7 853	540	5 956	5 724	246	255	2 084	913	393	412	1 140	489	123	36.4	
Hornoy County-----	7 060	541	5 283	5 087	206	247	2 385	851	365	351	983	417	123	36.4	
Flood River County-----	16 903	1 293	12 754	12 283	588	741	5 451	1 724	701	713	2 365	1 018	232	34.7	
Jackson County-----	146 369	9 758	113 655	109 684	5 776	6 999	43 897	15 942	6 581	7 177	23 712	9 868	2 079	36.7	
Jefferson County-----	13 676	1 393	9 767	9 394	502	670	3 991	1 302	593	635	1 701	964	105	31.4	
Josephine County (pt.)-----	57 174	3 618	44 899	43 401	1 699	2 034	15 379	6 263	3 221	3 822	11 983	4 927	1 102	40.0	
Klamath County-----	57 702	4 098	44 022	42 333	2 503	2 973	17 024	6 064	2 783	2 753	8 233	3 292	688	34.9	
Lake County-----	7 186	534	5 370	5 164	186	264	2 077	826	355	423	1 033	410	92	36.3	
Malheur County-----	26 038	2 135	18 982	18 079	1 134	1 060	6 718	2 607	1 207	1 296	4 037	1 479	429	33.7	
Morrow County-----	7 643	597	5 544	5 313	277	380	2 283	805	381	372	895	312	77	33.6	
Shannon County-----	59 216	1 133	4 434	4 385	33	41	568	177	107	156	323	312	24	37.6	
Union County-----	23 598	1 530	17 053	16 046	2 540	3 078	18 046	5 904	2 409	2 555	8 211	3 488	749	33.2	
Wallowa County-----	6 911	1 632	5 247	5 053	1 233	1 235	6 836	2 411	1 031	951	3 536	1 551	377	34.0	
Wasco County-----	21 483	1 493	16 441	15 086	782	205	1 965	752	360	387	1 527	1 598	135	37.8	
Wheeler County-----	1 398	76	1 124	1 087	41	41	324	2 296	100	96	3 299	1 117	32	44.1	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Allamont CDP-----	18 591	1 277	14 268	13 673	715	833	5 327	1 984	963	966	2 885	1 119	231	35.9	
Ashland city-----	16 234	793	13 147	12 762	1 462	1 250	5 126	1 545	551	595	2 233	955	184	34.4	
Bend city-----	20 469	1 523	15 903	15 397	1 178	1 392	7 413	1 771	628	672	2 760	1 324	353	33.0	
City of the Dalles city-----	17 060	866	8 428	8 103	381	392	3 193	1 044	456	473	2 164	1 072	268	36.8	
Grants Pass city-----	1 292	257	13 616	13 144	583	623	4 902	1 620	615	760	3 841	1 941	573	37.2	
Hermiston city-----	10 040	907	7 255	6 966	448	526	3 040	891	354	387	1 320	592	135	31.5	
Klamath Falls city-----	17 737	1 353	13 655	13 212	1 039	1 393	5 372	1 496	636	666	2 610	1 231	294	31.7	
Lo Grande city-----	8 799	9 045	8 718	8 884	880	1 099	3 348	1 009	422	412	1 763	896	237	31.9	
Medford city-----	46 951	3 575	36 318	35 102	1 738	2 388	14 496	4 506	1 763	2 045	8 166	3 801	1 021	35.4	
Pendleton city-----	15 126	1 005	11 956	11 581	832	1 148	4 964	1 365	565	640	2 067	922	228	32.3	
District 3 -----	568 465	42 207	441 729	428 542	23 505	31 465	198 775	54 905	21 038	22 279	76 555	34 423	8 673	33.9	
COUNTY															
Clackamas County (pt.)-----	72 165	4 881	55 906	54 049	2 727	3 448	24 059	8 243	3 054	2 968	9 550	4 328	1 202	35.3	
Multnomah County (pt.)-----	496 300	37 376	385 823	374 493	20 778	28 017	174 716	46 662	18 004	19 311	67 005	30 095	7 471	33.8	

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text)

OREGON 3

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Nat of Hispanic origin					
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
The State -----	2 842 321	1 397 073	1 445 248	2 636 787	46 178	38 496	69 269	51 591	112 707	44 982	35 749	67 422	1 729
District 1 -----	568 461	280 257	288 204	529 999	4 498	4 304	19 209	10 451	22 569	4 333	3 937	18 843	282
COUNTY													
Clackamas County (pt.) -----	32 911	15 868	17 043	31 686	160	111	833	121	548	154	105	825	17
Clatsop County -----	33 301	16 534	16 767	32 118	114	373	443	253	648	99	361	419	18
Columbia County -----	37 557	18 787	18 770	36 539	181	511	284	181	684	37	485	273	37
Multnomah County (pt.) -----	87 587	43 893	43 694	81 062	1 754	707	3 442	622	2 159	1 713	655	3 376	49
Washington County -----	311 554	152 313	159 241	286 459	2 058	1 779	13 424	7 834	14 401	1 986	1 575	13 190	163
Yonhill County -----	65 551	32 862	32 689	62 135	370	823	783	1 440	4 129	344	756	760	24
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Aloha CDP -----	34 284	17 053	17 231	31 084	234	227	2 205	534	1 294	221	208	2 172	28
Astoria city -----	10 069	4 899	5 170	9 617	34	140	207	71	255	27	133	194	2
Beaverton city -----	53 310	25 514	27 796	47 679	533	290	4 085	723	1 761	524	251	4 022	28
Forest Grove city -----	13 559	6 478	7 081	12 249	73	133	378	115	1 311	726	59	358	4
Hillsboro city -----	37 520	18 582	18 938	33 235	183	209	827	3 066	4 203	1 655	193	805	23
Lake Oswego city (pt.) -----	29 980	14 399	15 581	28 832	158	87	800	103	472	28 469	152	792	14
McMinnville city -----	17 894	8 568	9 326	16 903	41	173	296	481	1 387	16 010	41	155	291
Newberg city -----	13 086	6 231	6 855	12 571	31	82	167	235	1 803	12 012	73	161	10
Portland city (pt.) -----	85 310	42 741	42 569	78 882	1 732	702	3 364	630	2 148	77 469	31	3 298	51
Tigard city -----	29 344	14 099	15 245	27 679	216	188	1 006	255	690	27 268	176	981	16
Tualatin city (pt.) -----	13 264	6 586	6 678	12 705	71	67	273	148	341	70	66	272	3
District 2 -----	568 464	281 585	286 879	532 857	1 658	12 826	5 279	15 844	30 470	1 550	11 980	5 059	227
COUNTY													
Baker County -----	15 317	7 633	7 684	15 024	30	147	52	64	276	29	137	45	1
Crook County -----	14 111	7 074	7 037	13 637	11	221	47	195	13 455	11	207	47	3
Deschutes County -----	74 958	37 334	37 624	73 343	85	648	444	438	1 526	78	609	426	16
Gilliam County -----	1 717	856	861	1 693	9	10	9	5	1 668	6	86	14	1
Groton County -----	7 853	3 950	3 903	7 691	6	87	16	53	7 595	2	252	39	2
Harney County -----	7 060	3 554	3 506	6 695	2	259	40	2	6 544	3	186	56	17
Hood River County -----	8 614	4 289	4 325	8 346	46	201	305	1 005	2 757	319	1 722	284	17
Jackson County -----	146 389	71 481	74 908	140 188	340	1 863	1 429	2 569	5 949	319	1 722	1 386	56
Jefferson County -----	13 676	6 870	6 806	10 144	24	2 674	1 429	772	1 448	9 590	2 551	62	18
Josephine County (pt.) -----	57 174	27 666	29 508	55 456	110	785	431	392	1 588	106	716	407	18
Klamath County -----	57 702	29 079	28 623	53 191	381	2 370	461	1 299	2 984	352	2 202	442	18
Lake County -----	7 186	3 611	3 575	6 825	5	198	46	112	6 689	5	178	41	3
Molokai County -----	26 038	12 771	13 267	21 243	45	224	813	3 693	19 839	63	177	783	21
Morrow County -----	7 625	3 862	3 763	6 829	8	75	30	683	5 155	63	177	783	21
Sherman County -----	1 918	983	935	1 864	1	24	13	17	825	8	65	30	9
Union County -----	59 249	29 978	29 271	52 743	371	1 850	533	3 752	1 853	25	64	13	1
Umatilla County -----	23 598	11 634	11 964	22 830	100	248	281	139	5 307	350	1 746	503	40
Wallowa County -----	6 911	3 426	3 485	6 826	6	35	25	19	22 612	99	226	268	12
Wasco County -----	21 683	10 514	11 169	19 907	67	896	240	573	1 113	6	31	23	1
Wheeler County -----	1 396	695	701	1 382	1	11	2	1	1 065	59	844	235	6
									12	1	11	2	1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Altamont CDP -----	18 591	9 157	9 434	17 477	133	619	123	239	785	120	562	120	9
Ashland city -----	16 234	7 715	8 519	15 582	81	152	339	80	382	16 995	142	334	10
Beaumont city -----	20 469	9 987	10 482	19 959	39	174	153	144	15 296	70	160	334	10
City of the Dalles city -----	11 060	5 179	5 881	10 314	37	173	136	400	15 642	35	163	143	4
City of Paisley -----	17 488	8 175	9 313	16 866	38	209	225	150	10 059	36	163	133	3
Grant's Pass city -----	10 040	4 774	5 266	8 789	88	115	195	853	16 558	37	183	213	3
Klamath Falls city -----	17 737	8 984	8 753	16 180	202	699	211	445	1 475	85	102	190	4
Klamath County -----	11 766	5 632	6 114	11 114	88	134	230	96	15 665	186	631	190	4
La Grange city -----	46 951	22 285	24 666	44 501	120	565	542	1 228	1 054	117	117	217	10
Madford city -----	15 126	8 092	7 034	13 958	240	357	187	384	11 087	87	117	277	17
Pendleton city -----									43 392	118	513	524	10
									2 387	227	325	169	10
									661				
District 3 -----	568 465	275 187	293 278	496 062	33 709	6 611	25 457	6 626	17 946	33 029	6 014	24 788	606
COUNTY													
Clackamas County (pt.) -----	72 165	35 231	36 934	69 234	330	584	1 573	444	1 715	327	547	1 538	21
Multnomah County (pt.) -----	496 300	239 956	256 344	426 828	33 379	6 027	23 884	6 182	16 731	32 702	5 467	23 250	585

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Nat of Hispanic origin				
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	White	Black	Indian, Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	
District 3—Con.												
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Gresham city.....	68 235	33 117	35 118	64 027	740	654	939	62 804	720	601	1 793	33
Hazwold CDP.....	11 480	5 551	5 929	10 447	123	111	46	10 403	122	103	527	2
Lake Oswego city (pt.).....	11 480	5 551	5 929	10 447	123	111	46	10 403	122	103	527	2
Milwaukie city.....	18 595	9 261	9 334	17 851	120	121	136	17 609	21	113	460	7
Oak Grove CDP (pt.).....	5 515	2 387	3 128	5 301	21	479	55	5 151	21	40	90	4
Orfield CDP (pt.).....	4 409	2 182	2 227	4 247	16	16	15	4 175	15	15	111	1
Portland city (pt.).....	352 009	169 173	182 836	291 253	31 798	4 697	4 440	285 034	31 151	4 238	19 343	517
Powellhurst-Centennial CDP.....	28 756	13 940	14 816	26 860	324	288	388	26 368	322	269	863	19
District 4.....	548 465	278 998	269 467	545 768	2 659	7 854	4 325	537 121	2 565	7 461	7 619	290
COUNTY												
Benton County (pt.).....	14 602	7 332	7 270	14 167	35	160	138	14 025	33	147	102	8
Coos County.....	60 273	29 754	30 519	57 787	144	1 401	364	56 879	133	1 338	556	14
Curry County.....	19 327	9 550	9 777	18 626	31	462	86	18 367	31	444	121	10
Douglas County.....	94 649	46 870	47 779	91 718	143	1 479	636	90 196	140	1 428	629	31
Josephine County (pt.).....	5 475	2 792	2 683	5 308	17	89	32	5 182	17	86	27	2
Lane County.....	282 912	137 789	145 123	269 798	2 107	3 207	2 243	265 391	2 040	3 017	5 419	193
Linn County.....	91 227	44 911	46 316	88 364	182	1 056	826	87 081	171	1 001	765	32
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Albany city (pt.).....	29 462	14 169	15 293	28 321	100	335	328	27 800	95	303	367	10
Coos Bay city.....	15 076	7 268	7 808	14 285	41	372	142	14 049	40	346	225	7
Corvallis city.....	112 460	54 193	58 267	105 268	1 410	1 004	1 091	103 364	1 371	948	3 824	111
Lebanon city.....	12 950	5 200	7 750	10 649	38	114	83	10 501	18	113	83	4
Redding city.....	17 032	8 249	8 783	16 491	18	218	109	16 137	38	209	169	4
Santa Clara CDP.....	12 834	6 291	6 543	12 451	55	111	104	12 339	53	105	111	12
Springfield city.....	44 483	21 594	23 089	42 607	297	681	407	41 771	290	636	662	25
District 5.....	548 466	281 046	267 420	532 101	3 654	6 901	14 345	518 854	3 505	6 357	11 113	324
COUNTY												
Benton County (pt.).....	56 209	28 486	27 723	50 949	571	393	507	50 078	547	354	3 743	39
Clatsop County (pt.).....	173 774	85 897	87 877	167 559	644	1 276	1 874	164 686	626	1 172	2 360	64
Lincoln County.....	28 889	14 318	14 571	27 380	68	952	143	26 962	63	926	329	11
Marion County.....	228 483	113 403	115 080	209 006	2 132	3 292	9 978	201 218	2 039	2 970	3 874	157
Polk County.....	49 541	23 895	25 646	46 206	200	749	1 715	45 145	192	704	653	45
Tillamook County.....	21 570	10 619	10 951	21 001	39	239	128	20 765	38	231	154	8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Corvallis city (pt.).....	44 737	22 760	21 977	39 873	528	307	428	39 137	504	273	3 559	30
Four Corners CDP.....	12 136	5 777	6 359	11 226	164	202	367	10 881	158	174	265	13
Goldstone city.....	10 132	4 859	5 273	9 714	11	11	93	9 692	45	63	226	4
Hayesville CDP.....	14 318	6 978	7 340	13 118	118	171	377	12 766	114	154	513	8
Kentzville city.....	21 864	10 486	11 378	20 361	109	429	676	19 849	104	403	282	10
Lake Oswego city (pt.).....	11 480	5 551	5 929	10 447	123	111	46	10 403	122	103	527	2
Oak Grove CDP (pt.).....	5 515	2 387	3 128	5 301	21	479	55	5 151	21	40	90	4
Orfield CDP (pt.).....	4 409	2 182	2 227	4 247	16	16	15	4 175	15	15	111	1
Portland city (pt.).....	352 009	169 173	182 836	291 253	31 798	4 697	4 440	285 034	31 151	4 238	19 343	517
Powellhurst-Centennial CDP.....	28 756	13 940	14 816	26 860	324	288	388	26 368	322	269	863	19
District 6.....	548 465	278 998	269 467	545 768	2 659	7 854	4 325	537 121	2 565	7 461	7 619	290
COUNTY												
Benton County (pt.).....	14 602	7 332	7 270	14 167	35	160	138	14 025	33	147	102	8
Coos County.....	60 273	29 754	30 519	57 787	144	1 401	364	56 879	133	1 338	556	14
Curry County.....	19 327	9 550	9 777	18 626	31	462	86	18 367	31	444	121	10
Douglas County.....	94 649	46 870	47 779	91 718	143	1 479	636	90 196	140	1 428	629	31
Josephine County (pt.).....	5 475	2 792	2 683	5 308	17	89	32	5 182	17	86	27	2
Lane County.....	282 912	137 789	145 123	269 798	2 107	3 207	2 243	265 391	2 040	3 017	5 419	193
Linn County.....	91 227	44 911	46 316	88 364	182	1 056	826	87 081	171	1 001	765	32
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Albany city (pt.).....	29 462	14 169	15 293	28 321	100	335	328	27 800	95	303	367	10
Coos Bay city.....	15 076	7 268	7 808	14 285	41	372	142	14 049	40	346	225	7
Corvallis city.....	112 460	54 193	58 267	105 268	1 410	1 004	1 091	103 364	1 371	948	3 824	111
Lebanon city.....	12 950	5 200	7 750	10 649	38	114	83	10 501	18	113	83	4
Redding city.....	17 032	8 249	8 783	16 491	18	218	109	16 137	38	209	169	4
Santa Clara CDP.....	12 834	6 291	6 543	12 451	55	111	104	12 339	53	105	111	12
Springfield city.....	44 483	21 594	23 089	42 607	297	681	407	41 771	290	636	662	25
District 7.....	548 466	281 046	267 420	532 101	3 654	6 901	14 345	518 854	3 505	6 357	11 113	324
COUNTY												
Benton County (pt.).....	56 209	28 486	27 723	50 949	571	393	507	50 078	547	354	3 743	39
Clatsop County (pt.).....	173 774	85 897	87 877	167 559	644	1 276	1 874	164 686	626	1 172	2 360	64
Lincoln County.....	28 889	14 318	14 571	27 380	68	952	143	26 962	63	926	329	11
Marion County.....	228 483	113 403	115 080	209 006	2 132	3 292	9 978	201 218	2 039	2 970	3 874	157
Polk County.....	49 541	23 895	25 646	46 206	200	749	1 715	45 145	192	704	653	45
Tillamook County.....	21 570	10 619	10 951	21 001	39	239	128	20 765	38	231	154	8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Corvallis city (pt.).....	44 737	22 760	21 977	39 873	528	307	428	39 137	504	273	3 559	30
Four Corners CDP.....	12 136	5 777	6 359	11 226	164	202	367	10 881	158	174	265	13
Goldstone city.....	10 132	4 859	5 273	9 714	11	11	93	9 692	45	63	226	4
Hayesville CDP.....	14 318	6 978	7 340	13 118	118	171	377	12 766	114	154	513	8
Kentzville city.....	21 864	10 486	11 378	20 361	109	429	676	19 849	104	403	282	10
Lake Oswego city (pt.).....	11 480	5 551	5 929	10 447	123	111	46	10 403	122	103	527	2
Oak Grove CDP (pt.).....	5 515	2 387	3 128	5 301	21	479	55	5 151	21	40	90	4
Orfield CDP (pt.).....	4 409	2 182	2 227	4 247	16	16	15	4 175	15	15	111	1
Portland city (pt.).....	352 009	169 173	182 836	291 253	31 798	4 697	4 440	285 034	31 151	4 238	19 343	517
Powellhurst-Centennial CDP.....	28 756	13 940	14 816	26 860	324	288	388	26 368	322	269	863	19
District 8.....	548 465	278 998	269 467	545 768	2 659	7 854	4 325	537 121	2 565	7 461	7 619	290
COUNTY												
Benton County (pt.).....	14 602	7 332	7 270	14 167	35	160	138	14 025	33	147	102	8
Coos County.....	60 273	29 754	30 519	57 787	144	1 401	364	56 879	133	1 338	556	14
Curry County.....	19 327	9 550	9 777	18 626	31	462	86	18 367	31	444	121	10
Douglas County.....	94 649	46 870	47 779	91 718	143	1 479	636	90 196	140	1 428	629	31
Josephine County (pt.).....	5 475	2 792	2 683	5 308	17	89	32	5 182	17	86	27	2
Lane County.....	282 912	137 789	145 123	269 798	2 107	3 207	2 243	265 391	2 040	3 017	5 419	193
Linn County.....	91 227	44 911	46 316	88 364	182	1 056	826	87 081	171	1 001	765	32
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Albany city (pt.).....	29 462	14 169	15 293	28 321	100	335	328	27 800	95	303	367	10
Coos Bay city.....	15 076	7 268	7 808	14 285	41	372	142	14 049	40	346	225	7
Corvallis city.....	112 460	54 193	58 267	105 268	1 410	1 004	1 091	103 364	1 371	948	3 824	111
Lebanon city.....	12 950	5 200	7 750	10 649	38	114	83	10 501	18	113	83	4
Redding city.....	17 032	8 249	8 783	16 491	18	218	109	16 137	38	209	169	4
Santa Clara CDP.....	12 834	6 291	6 543									

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Insti- tutional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	Total	Female					
The State	2 776 116	1 103 313	750 844	613 297	101 762	352 469	278 716	108 579	84 830	2.52	3.02	66 205	33 378	32 827
District 1	556 337	225 335	147 743	123 437	17 944	77 592	61 540	19 511	15 523	2.47	3.04	12 124	5 914	6 210
COUNTY														
Clackamas County (pt.)	32 637	13 099	9 241	8 005	989	3 858	3 093	932	775	2.49	2.98	274	135	139
Clatsop County	32 477	13 374	8 918	7 393	1 114	4 456	3 750	1 685	1 231	2.43	2.96	824	179	645
Columbia County	37 331	13 910	10 387	8 851	1 054	3 523	2 961	1 300	956	2.68	3.12	226	171	55
Multnomah County (pt.)	83 606	43 531	19 083	15 836	2 364	24 448	19 572	4 739	3 565	1.92	2.73	3 981	1 795	2 186
Washington County	308 095	118 997	83 098	69 163	10 408	35 899	27 759	8 748	7 291	2.59	3.09	3 459	1 709	1 750
Yamhill County	62 191	22 424	17 016	14 189	2 015	5 408	4 405	2 107	1 705	2.77	3.17	3 360	1 925	1 435
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aloha CDP	34 254	11 473	9 264	7 716	1 145	2 209	1 525	316	264	2.99	3.29	30	7	23
Astoria city	9 887	4 216	2 597	2 039	421	1 619	1 357	569	427	2.35	2.95	182	167	15
Beaverton city	52 862	22 100	13 844	11 160	2 068	8 256	6 341	1 607	1 372	2.39	3.00	448	356	92
Forest Grove city	12 718	4 946	3 207	2 592	450	1 739	1 360	665	582	2.57	3.17	841	318	523
Hillsboro city	36 926	12 849	9 665	7 802	1 387	3 184	2 490	931	774	2.87	3.27	594	512	82
Lake Oswega city (pt.)	29 735	12 142	8 386	7 283	869	3 756	3 005	871	731	2.45	2.96	245	135	110
McMinnville city	16 802	6 607	4 552	3 656	694	2 055	1 682	832	688	2.54	3.03	1 092	284	808
Newberg city	12 298	4 542	3 290	2 610	490	1 252	1 014	471	405	2.71	3.16	788	335	453
Portland city (pt.)	81 329	42 632	18 340	15 139	2 348	24 292	19 481	4 710	3 547	1.91	2.73	3 981	1 795	2 186
Tigard city	29 212	12 055	8 047	6 701	1 029	4 008	3 136	1 020	871	2.42	2.95	132	20	112
Tualatin city (pt.)	13 262	5 001	3 587	2 980	465	1 414	1 003	137	108	2.65	3.11	2	—	2
District 2	557 752	219 958	156 688	130 828	18 729	63 270	52 043	23 307	17 550	2.54	2.99	10 712	6 653	4 059
COUNTY														
Baker County	15 012	6 118	4 307	3 727	439	1 811	1 589	829	613	2.45	2.95	305	285	20
Croak County	13 963	5 455	4 017	3 485	349	1 438	1 237	596	450	2.56	2.99	148	136	12
Deschutes County	74 168	29 217	21 202	18 160	2 223	8 015	6 129	2 322	1 750	2.54	2.94	790	371	419
Gilliam County	1 716	696	499	444	35	197	176	91	60	2.47	2.97	1	—	1
Grant County	7 748	3 092	2 210	1 947	183	882	761	318	219	2.51	3.00	105	83	22
Harney County	6 998	2 760	1 990	1 707	198	770	678	297	204	2.54	3.01	62	41	21
Hood River County	16 628	6 425	4 592	3 833	485	1 833	1 553	627	488	2.59	3.06	275	163	112
Jackson County	142 921	57 238	40 141	33 409	5 233	17 097	13 745	6 106	4 758	2.50	2.95	3 468	1 800	1 668
Jefferson County	13 492	4 744	3 659	2 950	467	1 085	891	389	277	2.84	3.21	184	88	96
Josephine County (pt.)	56 237	23 021	16 304	13 414	2 181	6 717	5 552	2 931	2 215	2.44	2.87	937	623	314
Klamath County	56 741	22 341	15 777	13 156	1 887	6 564	5 411	2 260	1 640	2.54	3.01	961	329	632
Lake County	7 098	2 765	2 063	1 799	173	702	622	265	182	2.57	2.99	88	33	55
Malheur County	25 646	9 457	6 902	5 757	836	2 555	2 283	1 177	872	2.71	3.22	392	249	143
Morrow County	7 595	2 803	2 107	1 780	210	696	603	235	178	2.71	3.14	30	29	1
Sherman County	1 916	784	561	500	44	223	205	99	70	2.44	2.96	2	—	2
Umatilla County	57 254	22 020	15 598	12 644	2 093	6 422	5 345	2 292	1 721	2.60	3.09	1 995	1 922	73
Union County	23 012	9 035	6 347	5 433	683	2 688	2 168	944	713	2.55	3.04	586	267	319
Walla Walla County	6 846	2 796	1 980	1 742	172	816	723	343	256	2.45	2.94	65	34	31
Wasco County	21 375	8 607	6 016	4 920	814	2 591	2 229	1 102	830	2.48	2.98	308	200	108
Wheeler County	1 386	584	416	381	24	168	143	84	54	2.37	2.81	10	—	10
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Altamont CDP	18 482	7 254	5 308	4 373	681	1 946	1 649	772	592	2.55	2.96	109	14	95
Ashland city	15 226	6 853	3 885	2 938	734	2 968	2 204	663	534	2.22	2.83	1 008	87	921
Bend city	19 951	8 526	5 198	4 101	844	3 328	2 519	875	702	2.34	2.92	518	276	242
City of the Dalles city	10 910	4 543	3 002	2 371	489	1 541	1 337	708	560	2.40	2.96	150	131	19
Grants Pass city	16 739	7 145	4 535	3 444	866	2 610	2 205	1 225	1 001	2.34	2.92	749	480	269
Hermiston city	9 914	3 863	2 607	1 949	513	1 256	1 078	456	370	2.57	3.15	126	109	17
Klamath Falls city	17 037	7 207	4 390	3 382	775	2 817	2 293	906	683	2.36	2.99	700	228	472
La Gronde city	11 180	4 638	2 897	2 325	439	1 741	1 342	562	440	2.41	3.02	586	267	319
Medford city	46 000	18 867	12 639	10 053	2 014	6 228	5 054	2 308	1 866	2.44	2.93	951	719	232
Pendleton city	13 481	5 715	3 599	2 845	590	2 116	1 752	676	527	2.36	2.96	1 645	1 624	21
District 3	558 487	226 909	143 563	108 593	26 394	83 346	64 702	24 095	19 296	2.46	3.03	9 978	5 194	4 784
COUNTY														
Clackamas County (pt.)	71 717	28 300	19 509	16 258	2 399	8 791	7 008	2 944	2 375	2.53	3.03	448	356	92
Multnomah County (pt.)	486 770	198 609	124 054	92 335	23 995	74 555	57 694	21 151	16 921	2.45	3.03	9 530	4 838	4 692
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Gresham city	67 475	25 705	18 077	14 545	2 656	7 628	5 778	2 085	1 757	2.62	3.10	760	655	105
Hazelwood CDP	11 229	4 415	3 114	2 442	515	1 301	1 014	340	269	2.54	2.98	251	236	15
Lake Oswega city (pt.)	11 585	5 341	3 154	2 442	131	507	415	159	127	1.72	2.36	—	—	—
Milwaukie city	18 588	7 900	5 080	4 016	839	2 820	2 309	889	716	2.35	2.92	104	79	25
Oak Grove CDP (pt.)	5 331	2 449	1 318	1 007	230	1 331	1 150	710	615	2.01	2.77	184	184	—
Oatfield CDP (pt.)	4 409	1 642	1 280	1 089	141	362	272	75	60	2.69	3.00	—	—	—
Portland city (pt.)	344 501	144 636	85 627	61 637	18 274	59 009	45 882	17 056	13 550	2.38	3.01	7 508	3 168	4 340
Powellhurst-Centennial CDP	28 294	10 640	7 565	5 736	1 342	3 075	2 335	867	717	2.66	3.09	462	409	53
District 4	557 298	221 212	154 052	126 908	19 959	67 160	52 473	21 791	16 607	2.52	2.97	11 167	4 310	6 857
COUNTY														
Benton County (pt.)	14 546	5 320	4 110	3 532	394	1 210	929	359	275	2.73	3.09	56	14	42
Coas County	59 145	24 134	17 011	14 052	2 187	7 123	5 948	2 746	1 953	2.45	2.90	1 128	808	320
Curry County	19 151	8 311	5 892	5 165	490	2 419	2 031	1 028	669	2.30	2.69	176	91	85
Douglas County														

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons in households All households		Family households			Nonfamily households				Persons per —		Persons in group quarters		
			Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone		House- hold	Family	Total	Institu- tional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters	
							Total	65 years and over						
District 5—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Corvallis city (pt.) -----	38 489	16 736	8 991	7 378	1 218	7 745	5 083	1 281	1 091	2.30	2.92	6 248	432	5 816
Four Corners CDP -----	12 136	4 671	3 288	2 615	535	1 383	1 123	520	413	2.60	3.07	20	—	20
Gladstone city -----	9 950	3 673	2 747	2 229	393	926	758	361	303	2.71	3.13	202	202	—
Hayesville CDP -----	14 306	5 403	3 994	3 155	623	1 409	1 020	281	233	2.65	3.03	12	—	12
Keizer city -----	21 572	8 332	6 038	4 871	872	2 294	1 877	722	590	2.59	3.02	312	277	35
Lake Oswego city (pt.) -----	11	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	2.75	2.75	—	—	—
Oak Grove CDP (pt.) -----	7 061	2 925	1 936	1 610	241	989	802	390	317	2.41	2.95	—	—	—
Oatfield CDP (pt.) -----	10 928	3 859	3 239	2 825	325	620	477	187	152	2.83	3.06	11	—	11
Oregon City city -----	14 336	5 479	3 803	2 946	649	1 676	1 321	523	436	2.62	3.12	362	345	17
Salem city -----	98 577	40 936	25 948	20 031	4 592	14 988	12 243	5 071	4 247	2.41	2.99	9 209	7 241	1 968
Tualatin city (pt.) -----	1 749	702	454	429	20	248	200	81	69	2.49	3.16	—	—	—
West Linn city -----	16 307	5 820	4 674	4 049	471	1 146	910	249	204	2.80	3.14	60	60	—
Woodburn city -----	12 912	4 787	3 318	2 742	414	1 469	1 318	972	806	2.70	3.25	492	340	152

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—	
		Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile			Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
The State	2 842 321	248 646.4	96 002.5	11.4	29.6	District 3—Con.					
District 1	568 461	7 663.3	2 958.8	74.2	192.1	COUNTY					
COUNTY						Clockomos County (pt.).....	72 165	1 043.9	403.0	69.1	179.1
Clockomos County (pt.).....	32 911	29.2	11.3	1 127.1	2 912.5	Multnomah County (pt.).....	496 300	1 065.0	411.2	466.0	1 207.0
Catsop County.....	33 301	2 142.7	827.3	15.5	40.3	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Columbia County.....	37 557	1 701.0	656.8	22.1	57.2	Gresham city.....	68 235	57.1	22.1	1 195.0	3 087.6
Multnomah County (pt.).....	87 587	62.3	24.1	1 405.9	3 634.3	Hazelwood CDP.....	11 480	5.4	2.1	2 125.9	5 466.7
Washington County.....	311 554	1 874.6	723.8	166.2	430.4	Lake Oswego city (pt.).....	585	.4	.2	1 462.5	2 925.0
Yonhill County.....	65 551	1 853.4	715.6	35.4	91.6	Milwaukie city.....	18 692	12.3	4.8	1 519.7	3 894.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						Oak Grove CDP (pt.).....	5 515	2.7	1.0	2 042.6	5 515.0
Aloha CDP.....	34 284	19.2	7.4	1 785.6	4 633.0	Oatfield CDP (pt.).....	4 409	3.2	1.2	1 377.8	3 674.2
Astoria city.....	10 069	14.9	5.7	675.8	1 766.5	Portland city (pt.).....	352 009	266.8	103.0	1 319.4	3 417.6
Beaverton city.....	53 310	35.8	13.8	1 489.1	3 863.0	Powellhurst-Centennial CDP.....	28 756	14.0	5.4	2 054.0	5 325.2
Forest Grove city.....	13 559	10.7	4.1	1 267.2	3 307.1	District 4	568 465	41 648.9	16 080.6	13.6	35.4
Hillsboro city.....	37 520	49.9	19.3	751.9	1 944.0	COUNTY					
Lake Oswego city (pt.).....	29 980	24.2	9.3	1 238.8	3 223.7	Benton County (pt.).....	14 602	1 515.7	585.2	9.6	25.0
McMinnville city.....	17 894	22.1	8.5	809.7	2 105.2	Coos County.....	60 273	4 145.4	1 600.5	14.5	37.7
Newberg city.....	13 086	10.9	4.2	1 200.6	3 115.7	Curry County.....	19 327	4 215.0	1 627.4	4.6	11.9
Portland city (pt.).....	85 310	56.1	21.6	1 520.7	3 949.5	Douglas County.....	94 649	13 045.4	5 036.8	7.3	18.8
Tigard city.....	29 344	26.4	10.2	1 111.5	2 876.9	Josephine County (pt.).....	5 475	997.3	385.1	5.5	14.2
Tuolatin city (pt.).....	13 264	16.6	6.4	799.0	2 072.5	Lone County.....	282 912	11 795.3	4 554.2	24.0	62.1
District 2	568 464	182 842.4	70 595.5	3.1	8.1	Linn County.....	91 227	5 934.8	2 291.4	15.4	39.8
COUNTY						PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Baker County.....	15 317	7 946.9	3 068.3	1.9	5.0	Albany city (pt.).....	29 462	29.7	11.5	992.0	2 561.9
Crook County.....	14 111	7 717.0	2 979.5	1.8	4.7	Coos Bay city.....	15 076	27.4	10.6	550.2	1 422.3
Deschutes County.....	74 958	7 817.4	3 018.3	9.6	24.8	Corvallis city (pt.).....	20	2.7	1.1	7.4	18.2
Gilliam County.....	1 717	3 118.7	1 204.1	.6	1.4	Eugene city.....	112 669	98.5	38.0	1 143.8	2 965.0
Groton County.....	7 853	11 729.6	4 528.8	.7	1.7	Lebanon city.....	10 950	12.5	4.8	876.0	2 281.3
Horney County.....	7 060	26 249.4	10 134.9	.3	.7	Roseburg city.....	17 032	19.3	7.4	882.5	2 301.6
Hood River County.....	16 903	1 353.0	522.4	12.5	32.4	Santo Clara CDP.....	12 834	15.1	5.8	849.9	2 212.8
Jackson County.....	146 389	7 214.1	2 785.4	20.3	52.6	Springfield city.....	44 683	34.8	13.4	1 284.0	3 334.6
Jefferson County.....	13 676	4 612.5	1 780.9	3.0	7.7	District 5	568 466	14 382.8	5 553.2	39.5	102.4
Josephine County (pt.).....	57 174	3 249.1	1 254.5	17.6	45.6	COUNTY					
Klamath County.....	57 702	15 396.5	5 944.6	3.7	9.7	Benton County (pt.).....	56 209	236.5	91.3	237.7	615.7
Lake County.....	7 186	21 073.1	8 136.3	.3	.9	Clockomos County (pt.).....	173 774	3 765.8	1 454.0	46.1	119.5
Molheur County.....	26 038	25 609.3	9 887.7	1.0	2.6	Lincoln County.....	38 889	2 537.3	979.7	15.3	39.7
Morrow County.....	7 625	5 265.1	2 032.8	1.4	3.8	Marion County.....	228 483	3 069.1	1 185.0	74.4	192.8
Sherman County.....	1 918	2 132.3	823.3	.9	2.3	Polk County.....	49 541	1 919.4	741.1	25.8	66.8
Umatilla County.....	59 249	8 327.7	3 215.3	7.1	18.4	Tillamook County.....	21 570	2 854.7	1 102.2	7.6	19.6
Union County.....	23 598	5 275.0	2 036.7	4.5	11.6	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Wallowa County.....	6 911	8 146.6	3 145.4	.8	2.2	Corvallis city (pt.).....	44 737	30.7	11.9	1 457.2	3 759.4
Wasco County.....	21 683	6 167.3	2 381.2	3.5	9.1	Four Corners CDP.....	12 156	7.8	3.0	1 558.5	4 052.0
Wheeler County.....	1 396	4 441.9	1 715.0	.3	.8	Gladstone city.....	10 152	6.3	2.4	1 611.4	4 230.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						Hayesville CDP.....	14 318	11.5	4.4	1 245.0	3 254.1
Altamont CDP.....	18 591	26.3	10.1	706.9	1 840.7	Keizer city.....	21 884	18.8	7.2	1 164.0	3 039.4
Ashland city.....	16 234	16.5	6.4	983.9	2 536.6	Lake Oswego city (pt.).....	11	.1	.1	110.0	110.0
Bend city.....	20 469	34.8	13.4	588.2	1 527.5	Oak Grove CDP (pt.).....	7 061	4.9	1.9	1 441.0	3 716.3
City of the Dalles city.....	11 060	12.8	4.9	864.1	2 257.1	Oatfield CDP (pt.).....	10 939	8.1	3.1	1 350.5	3 528.7
Groton Pass city.....	17 488	16.7	6.5	1 047.2	2 690.5	Oregon City city.....	14 698	12.2	4.7	1 204.8	3 127.2
Hermiston city.....	10 040	14.6	5.6	687.7	1 792.9	Salem city.....	107 786	107.6	41.5	1 001.7	2 597.3
Klamath Falls city.....	17 737	42.5	16.4	417.3	1 081.5	Tuolatin city (pt.).....	1 749	1.8	.7	971.7	2 498.6
Lo Grande city.....	11 766	10.4	4.0	1 131.3	2 941.5	West Linn city.....	16 367	17.2	6.6	951.6	2 479.8
Medford city.....	46 951	47.3	18.3	992.6	2 565.6	Woodburn city.....	13 404	10.9	4.2	1 229.7	3 191.4
Pendleton city.....	15 126	25.7	9.9	588.6	1 527.9						
District 3	568 465	2 108.9	814.3	269.6	698.1						

Table 6. Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut												
		Total	Female	Age										
				Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	Median age
District 1-----	568 461	4 304	2 084	340	3 204	3 035	237	287	1 631	440	132	89	219	29.1
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas-----	57	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	47.5
Grand Ronde Reservation, OR-----	57	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	47.5
District 2-----	568 464	12 826	6 407	1 486	8 428	7 944	666	745	3 959	1 120	435	339	680	25.6
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas-----	5 741	4 000	2 022	562	2 407	2 252	201	227	1 169	290	120	81	164	22.0
Burns Paiute Reservation and Trust Lands, OR-----	163	151	79	20	99	96	7	14	43	11	9	1	11	24.9
Fort McDermitt Reservation, NV-OR (pt.)-----	2 502	1 029	539	108	681	642	52	50	302	98	36	31	73	26.4
Umatilla Reservation, OR-----	3 076	2 820	1 404	434	1 627	1 514	142	163	824	181	75	49	80	20.2
Worm Springs Reservation and Trust Lands, OR (pt.)-----														
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA														
All areas-----	144 725	3 142	1 591	349	2 128	2 006	193	202	992	242	109	82	186	25.8
Coquille Indian TDSA, OR (pt.)-----	103 690	1 303	645	108	963	916	82	81	450	119	48	47	89	29.6
Klamath TDSA, OR-----	41 035	1 839	946	241	1 165	1 090	111	121	542	123	61	35	97	22.8
District 4-----	568 465	7 854	3 974	643	5 539	5 211	447	467	2 574	802	234	212	475	27.9
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas-----	62	12	7	4	7	7	--	--	4	1	--	2	--	35.0
Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Reser- vation, OR-----	4	1	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	52.5
Cow Creek Reservation, OR-----	58	11	6	4	6	6	--	--	4	--	--	2	--	32.5
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA														
All areas-----	300 427	4 180	2 110	349	2 927	2 755	260	271	1 365	402	109	119	229	26.9
Coquille Indian TDSA, OR (pt.)-----	300 427	4 180	2 110	349	2 927	2 755	260	271	1 365	402	109	119	229	26.9
District 5-----	568 466	6 901	3 421	658	4 768	4 514	397	441	2 305	646	215	159	351	26.9
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas-----	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Siletz Reservation, OR-----	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Worm Springs Reservation and Trust Lands, OR (pt.)-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
HOUSING UNITS						
All housing units.....	1 193 567	239 642	250 107	240 658	235 820	227 340
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER						
Occupied housing units.....	1 103 313	225 335	219 958	226 909	221 212	209 899
Owner-occupied housing units.....	695 957	134 567	146 837	133 216	142 430	138 907
White.....	671 108	130 317	142 414	123 343	139 609	135 425
Black.....	5 767	391	205	4 633	278	260
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	5 650	592	1 988	795	1 279	996
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	9 466	2 722	846	3 889	812	1 197
Other race.....	3 966	545	1 384	556	452	1 029
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	10 833	1 781	3 093	1 871	1 627	2 461
Renter-occupied housing units.....	407 356	90 768	73 121	93 693	78 782	70 992
White.....	372 603	83 707	67 897	80 916	74 818	65 265
Black.....	9 618	1 177	277	7 091	491	582
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	6 273	827	1 786	1 341	1 247	1 072
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	10 542	3 317	690	3 128	1 455	1 952
Other race.....	8 320	1 740	2 471	1 217	771	2 121
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	17 371	3 719	4 640	3 123	2 047	3 842
ROOMS						
All housing units.....	1 193 567	239 642	250 107	240 658	235 820	227 340
1 or 2 rooms.....	83 309	19 441	17 574	16 172	16 850	13 272
3 or 4 rooms.....	342 109	64 630	75 091	70 418	70 439	61 531
5 or 6 rooms.....	465 828	80 753	105 119	91 397	99 204	89 355
7 or 8 rooms.....	221 480	51 054	40 464	45 505	38 702	45 755
9 or more rooms.....	80 841	23 764	11 859	17 166	10 625	17 427
PERSONS PER ROOM						
Owner-occupied housing units.....	695 957	134 567	146 837	133 216	142 430	138 907
1.00 or less.....	680 640	132 579	142 800	130 360	139 038	135 863
1.01 to 1.50.....	10 536	1 412	2 728	1 936	2 342	2 118
1.51 or more.....	4 781	576	1 309	920	1 050	926
Mean.....	.43	.41	.44	.41	.44	.43
Renter-occupied housing units.....	407 356	90 768	73 121	93 693	78 782	70 992
1.00 or less.....	382 538	86 360	67 686	88 368	73 971	66 153
1.01 to 1.50.....	14 513	2 325	3 132	3 136	3 113	2 807
1.51 or more.....	10 305	2 083	2 303	2 189	1 698	2 032
Mean.....	.56	.53	.58	.54	.58	.57
VACANCY STATUS						
Vacant housing units.....	90 254	14 307	30 149	13 749	14 608	17 441
For sale only.....	9 643	1 465	2 681	1 904	1 899	1 694
For rent.....	22 638	5 966	5 286	4 675	3 510	3 201
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	7 951	1 329	2 150	1 500	1 761	1 211
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	30 200	3 325	12 176	1 874	3 954	8 871
For migrant workers.....	1 479	53	1 346	3	19	58
Other vacant.....	18 343	2 169	6 510	3 793	3 465	2 406
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
All housing units.....	1 193 567	239 642	250 107	240 658	235 820	227 340
1, detached.....	764 258	143 017	161 718	160 902	148 188	150 433
1, attached.....	32 355	7 427	4 834	5 308	8 437	6 349
2.....	39 910	6 917	7 479	10 770	8 267	6 477
3 or 4.....	46 461	10 773	7 505	11 842	7 688	8 653
5 to 9.....	46 847	13 487	6 435	10 467	7 876	8 582
10 to 19.....	51 212	16 084	4 852	14 383	6 949	8 944
20 to 49.....	39 697	14 217	3 598	11 354	4 853	5 675
50 or more.....	27 683	12 979	1 544	6 434	3 582	3 144
Mobile home or trailer.....	134 325	12 853	49 550	6 853	37 869	27 200
Other.....	10 819	1 888	2 592	2 345	2 111	1 883
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	511 829	107 215	92 603	115 505	95 584	100 922
Less than \$20,000.....	6 891	4 459	2 858	1 229	1 624	721
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	60 402	4 183	15 414	16 519	15 293	8 993
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	139 175	16 239	24 955	40 378	30 149	27 454
\$60,000 to \$74,999.....	105 015	21 298	17 534	25 498	18 907	21 778
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	102 985	29 132	16 212	19 147	16 204	22 290
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	62 663	21 477	9 854	8 864	9 193	13 275
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	19 504	7 500	3 376	2 301	2 481	3 846
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	6 916	2 883	1 173	692	859	1 309
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	3 540	1 571	604	350	440	575
\$300,000 or more.....	4 738	2 473	623	527	434	681
Median (dollars).....	67 100	84 800	62 600	59 800	60 600	69 200
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	392 507	88 748	67 701	92 547	75 294	68 217
Less than \$150.....	27 104	4 251	6 952	5 299	6 119	4 483
\$150 to \$199.....	21 548	2 975	6 866	3 034	5 355	3 318
\$200 to \$249.....	33 704	4 490	8 939	6 449	8 027	5 799
\$250 to \$299.....	52 503	7 309	10 869	13 004	11 214	10 107
\$300 to \$399.....	123 304	25 319	17 158	35 709	21 946	23 172
\$400 to \$599.....	95 032	30 975	10 078	22 984	15 841	15 154
\$600 to \$749.....	15 420	6 897	1 468	2 407	2 258	2 390
\$750 to \$999.....	6 444	3 030	587	954	956	917
\$1,000 or more.....	3 423	1 442	399	710	428	444
No cash rent.....	14 025	2 060	4 385	1 997	3 150	2 433
Median (dollars).....	344	397	291	349	324	338

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Mean number of rooms	Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units			
	Total	Units in structure							With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	Far sea- sonal, recrea- tional, or occa- sional use	Home- owner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate	
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
The State	1 193 567	764 258	32 355	86 371	46 847	118 592	145 144	5.3	1 103 313	40 135	90 254	30 200	1.4	5.3
District 1	239 642	143 017	7 427	17 690	13 487	43 280	14 741	5.5	225 335	6 396	14 307	3 325	1.1	6.2
COUNTY														
Clackamas County (pt.)	13 699	9 733	595	557	949	1 783	82	6.6	13 099	103	600	48	1.1	6.9
Clatsop County	17 367	11 581	344	1 945	639	1 250	1 608	5.2	13 374	415	3 993	2 733	1.7	10.2
Columbia County	14 576	10 242	136	851	217	402	2 728	5.6	13 910	466	666	84	.9	4.0
Multnomah County (pt.)	46 090	20 338	845	3 047	2 330	19 127	403	4.8	43 531	891	2 559	179	1.5	4.9
Washington County	124 716	75 597	4 840	9 771	8 650	19 492	6 366	5.7	118 997	3 581	5 719	215	.9	7.0
Yamhill County	23 194	15 526	667	1 519	702	1 226	3 554	5.7	22 424	940	770	66	.9	2.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aloha CDP	11 747	9 471	411	715	253	820	77	6.0	11 473	368	274	5	.8	3.5
Astoria city	4 631	2 646	69	1 046	216	543	111	5.2	4 216	133	415	45	1.8	8.9
Beaverton city	24 083	10 313	1 333	2 331	3 065	6 582	459	5.2	22 100	610	1 983	46	1.4	11.8
Forest Grove city	5 102	2 651	153	772	392	668	466	5.1	4 946	264	156	15	.6	2.1
Hillsboro city	13 347	8 975	576	1 210	545	1 491	550	5.6	12 849	716	498	16	1.6	4.2
Lake Oswego city (pt.)	12 745	8 447	645	716	1 073	1 779	85	6.6	12 142	85	603	45	1.4	6.6
McMinnville city	6 778	3 737	413	653	420	683	872	5.3	6 607	259	171	11	.8	1.9
Newberg city	4 673	2 812	141	614	221	411	474	5.3	4 542	189	131	6	.8	2.3
Portland city (pt.)	45 119	19 505	783	2 953	2 202	19 278	398	4.7	42 632	906	2 487	179	1.4	4.9
Tigard city	12 599	7 249	601	1 243	1 047	2 372	87	5.5	12 055	245	544	20	.9	6.7
Tualatin city (pt.)	5 205	2 651	97	577	705	801	374	5.5	5 001	165	204	2	.7	6.1
District 2	250 107	161 718	4 834	14 984	6 435	9 994	52 142	5.2	219 958	9 472	30 149	12 176	1.8	6.7
COUNTY														
Baker County	7 525	5 432	64	288	161	154	1 426	5.2	6 118	157	1 407	693	2.4	8.4
Crook County	6 066	3 896	72	237	98	126	1 637	5.2	5 455	204	611	216	1.0	4.7
Deschutes County	35 928	23 736	970	1 497	744	1 422	7 559	5.3	29 217	986	6 711	4 492	1.8	9.5
Gilliam County	932	771	15	24	—	2	120	5.7	896	13	236	59	8.8	9.4
Grant County	3 774	2 380	41	106	73	50	1 124	5.1	3 092	92	682	297	2.6	9.2
Harney County	3 305	2 131	33	175	33	69	864	5.2	2 760	84	545	159	2.7	11.1
Hood River County	7 569	5 218	153	419	243	252	1 284	5.0	6 425	485	1 144	112	1.5	9.7
Jackson County	60 376	38 399	1 353	4 573	1 841	3 073	11 137	5.1	57 238	2 216	3 138	492	1.4	4.1
Jefferson County	6 311	3 386	64	332	124	132	2 273	5.0	4 744	420	1 567	1 238	1.7	4.6
Josephine County (pt.)	24 652	16 347	454	1 264	536	418	5 633	5.0	23 021	1 019	1 631	316	1.4	4.1
Klamath County	25 954	17 025	588	1 681	533	1 012	5 115	5.1	22 341	941	3 613	1 562	1.9	7.2
Lake County	3 434	2 196	31	118	27	12	1 050	5.2	2 765	105	669	245	3.6	10.2
Malheur County	10 649	7 121	149	691	216	398	2 074	5.3	9 457	665	1 192	209	2.4	7.0
Morrow County	3 412	1 810	36	124	56	176	1 210	5.3	2 803	162	609	172	1.7	10.6
Sherman County	900	591	1	17	5	1	285	5.8	784	13	116	12	1.9	11.0
Umatilla County	24 333	14 941	427	1 967	979	1 379	4 640	5.2	22 020	1 232	2 313	359	2.1	8.6
Union County	9 974	6 638	243	574	307	636	1 576	5.3	9 035	259	939	284	1.9	5.3
Wallowa County	3 755	2 845	21	86	73	83	647	5.3	2 796	63	959	612	1.8	7.0
Wasco County	10 476	6 285	116	800	386	599	2 290	5.1	8 607	340	1 869	570	1.9	9.3
Wheeler County	782	570	3	11	—	—	198	5.3	584	16	198	77	4.2	9.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Altamont CDP	7 564	5 299	101	429	123	132	1 480	5.4	7 254	212	310	19	1.1	5.2
Ashland city	7 204	4 519	245	838	600	733	269	5.0	6 853	129	351	37	2.6	2.8
Bend city	9 004	5 907	281	990	365	978	483	5.0	8 526	252	478	70	1.5	4.3
City of the Dalles city	4 843	3 277	82	585	117	480	302	5.4	4 543	156	300	15	1.6	6.8
Grants Pass city	7 480	5 246	238	979	419	354	244	4.9	7 145	251	335	25	1.5	3.5
Hermiston city	4 110	2 190	76	516	357	452	519	4.9	3 863	279	247	5	2.0	7.6
Klamath Falls city	7 832	5 227	163	1 079	375	780	208	4.9	7 207	291	625	31	1.7	8.2
La Grande city	4 916	3 022	168	474	271	612	369	5.0	4 638	123	278	17	1.4	5.4
Medford city	19 684	12 861	677	2 273	931	1 964	978	5.1	18 867	641	817	50	1.1	4.3
Pendleton city	6 175	3 670	179	881	356	523	566	5.3	5 715	158	460	10	2.2	9.1
District 3	240 658	160 902	5 308	22 612	10 467	32 171	9 198	5.4	226 909	8 181	13 749	1 874	1.4	4.8
COUNTY														
Clackamas County (pt.)	30 997	21 090	455	2 037	1 043	3 812	2 560	5.5	28 300	788	2 697	1 520	1.0	5.0
Multnomah County (pt.)	209 661	139 812	4 853	20 575	9 424	28 359	6 638	5.3	198 609	7 393	11 052	354	1.5	4.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Gresham city	26 978	15 367	1 131	2 766	1 361	5 023	1 330	5.5	25 705	732	1 273	43	.8	5.3
Hazelwood CDP	4 568	3 308	100	287	157	579	137	5.5	4 415	156	153	4	1.1	4.2
Lake Oswego city (pt.)	361	67	83	15	36	149	11	5.0	341	2	20	5	2.8	3.8
Milwaukie city	8 170	5 322	181	754	369	1 398	146	5.4	7 900	161	270	7	.9	4.1
Oak Grove CDP (pt.)	2 775	977	54	423	251	703	367	4.1	2 649	95	126	2	1.4	5.1
Outfield CDP (pt.)	1 687	1 283	20	90	11	273	10	6.3	1 642	33	45	7	.2	4.3
Portland city (pt.)	153 249	104 586	2 812	15 829	7 161	20 190	2 671	5.3	144 636	5 621	8 613	212	1.7	4.7
Powellhurst-Centennial CDP	11 082	7 257	289	896	402	1 487	751	5.3	10 640	472	442	16	1.1	4.5
District 4	235 820	148 188	8 437	15 955	7 876	15 384	39 980	5.2	221 212	8 203	14 608	3 954	1.3	4.3
COUNTY														
Benton County (pt.)	5 551	3 967	131	285	94	68	1 006	5.8	5 320	189	231	43	.8	2.4
Coos County	26 668	17 768	417	1 740	816	1 016	4 911	5.1	24 134	898	2 534	702	1.9	6.5
Curry County	9 885	5 194	192	547	196	271	3 485	4.8	8 311	345	1 574	739	2.8	10.3
Douglas County	38 298	24 217	682	2 086	974	1 285	9 054	5.2	35 872	1 591	2 426	513	1.3	3.9
Josephine County (pt.)	2 260	1 531	14	8	2	—	705	5.1	2 060	144				

Table 8. **Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units			
	Total	Units in structure						Total	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Home- owner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other						
District 5—Con.													
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Corvallis city (pt.)	17 300	8 372	935	2 134	1 592	3 515	752	4.9	16 736	575	564	53	.9
Four Corners CDP	4 840	2 907	401	652	146	283	451	5.2	4 671	183	169	6	.7
Gladstone city	3 745	2 789	63	244	95	285	269	6.0	3 673	83	72	5	.5
Hayesville CDP	5 574	3 444	167	462	392	623	486	5.4	5 403	217	171	8	.8
Keizer city	8 576	5 780	294	861	460	594	587	5.6	8 332	287	244	26	.9
Loke Oswego city (pt.)	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	8.8	4	—	—	—	—
Oak Grove CDP (pt.)	2 989	2 001	34	245	99	331	279	5.6	2 925	69	64	3	.8
Oatfield CDP (pt.)	3 907	3 668	26	26	25	18	144	6.9	3 859	33	48	—	.4
Oregon City city	5 675	3 575	189	612	152	887	260	5.4	5 479	209	196	9	1.0
Salem city	42 601	25 801	1 531	3 973	2 574	5 929	2 793	5.2	40 936	1 628	1 665	53	1.6
Tualatin city (pt.)	771	425	1	6	31	243	65	5.7	702	10	69	2	.5
West Linn city	5 951	4 904	176	360	186	290	35	6.8	5 820	78	131	5	.5
Woodburn city	4 922	3 488	99	276	178	442	439	4.9	4 787	559	135	18	1.3

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
The State	695 957	583 731	2.62	6.1	511 829	133 255	281 213	62 663	19 504	10 456	4 738	49 200	67 100	92 600
District 1	134 567	120 035	2.70	6.7	107 215	10 639	60 672	21 477	7 500	4 454	2 473	64 200	84 800	117 200
COUNTY														
Clockamas County (pt.)	9 074	8 905	2.74	7.6	8 329	69	2 405	2 365	1 458	1 159	873	93 800	135 800	197 900
Clatsop County	8 459	7 156	2.51	6.0	6 295	1 901	3 477	533	202	128	54	46 400	62 500	85 600
Columbia County	10 314	8 144	2.73	6.0	6 628	1 975	3 903	596	108	42	4	47 000	62 800	84 400
Multnomah County (pt.)	19 216	17 665	2.39	7.0	16 561	680	7 622	3 803	1 961	1 494	1 001	74 400	99 900	156 600
Washington County	72 336	65 842	2.78	6.7	59 940	3 197	37 934	13 251	3 517	1 542	499	67 200	85 500	111 400
Yonhill County	15 168	12 323	2.79	6.2	9 462	2 817	5 331	929	254	89	42	47 100	62 300	84 800
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aloha CDP	7 985	7 903	3.05	6.5	7 492	355	6 548	518	54	12	5	62 500	71 800	87 300
Astoria city	2 146	1 986	2.46	6.4	1 855	787	927	99	26	12	4	40 400	54 400	72 800
Beaverton city	10 383	9 646	2.74	6.8	9 147	290	5 740	2 327	574	192	24	73 500	89 800	113 500
Forest Grove city	2 503	2 077	2.75	6.2	1 978	327	1 481	146	17	5	2	54 200	66 000	80 500
Hillsboro city	7 529	7 045	2.88	6.5	6 659	543	5 181	777	111	28	19	61 200	71 900	90 500
Loke Oswego city (pt.)	8 167	7 874	2.72	7.7	7 368	59	1 672	2 253	1 438	1 137	809	102 500	143 500	207 200
McMinnville city	3 803	3 028	2.61	6.1	2 815	585	1 947	222	49	8	4	52 500	65 700	84 200
Newberg city	2 666	2 195	2.77	5.9	2 065	573	1 401	82	5	2	2	48 500	59 200	72 100
Portland city (pt.)	18 291	16 868	2.39	6.9	15 821	664	7 645	3 662	1 685	1 298	867	73 300	97 600	148 200
Tigard city	6 966	6 719	2.69	6.7	6 369	147	4 019	1 871	233	69	30	74 700	90 400	112 000
Tualatin city (pt.)	2 658	2 358	2.93	6.7	2 232	16	1 439	650	110	13	4	80 200	92 500	111 600
District 2	146 837	111 623	2.56	5.8	92 603	30 784	46 189	9 854	3 376	1 777	623	44 000	62 600	88 400
COUNTY														
Baker County	4 210	3 406	2.44	5.8	2 560	1 613	842	85	13	5	2	29 100	42 100	59 900
Crook County	3 897	2 850	2.58	5.7	2 307	1 140	1 051	93	16	4	3	38 800	50 300	67 700
Deschutes County	20 734	15 570	2.59	5.8	13 379	2 276	7 554	2 027	821	491	210	56 900	74 500	104 100
Gilliam County	464	406	2.36	6.2	313	255	50	3	3	—	2	18 900	31 600	45 400
Grant County	2 189	1 452	2.52	5.6	1 029	572	423	26	4	2	2	31 900	46 900	61 600
Horney County	1 940	1 422	2.55	5.8	1 117	819	278	17	2	—	1	26 900	37 800	51 500
Hood River County	3 990	3 301	2.60	6.1	2 662	436	1 508	426	167	96	29	57 300	77 200	104 900
Jackson County	37 920	29 172	2.55	5.7	25 008	3 980	14 336	4 213	1 500	738	241	57 100	74 900	104 400
Jefferson County	3 077	2 024	2.76	5.7	1 585	695	790	80	10	8	2	41 000	53 700	71 200
Josephine County (pt.)	16 069	11 997	2.43	5.4	10 072	1 695	5 976	1 495	518	303	85	56 500	74 200	98 800
Klamoth County	14 562	11 353	2.57	5.8	9 745	4 461	4 440	593	163	69	19	37 400	52 700	71 200
Loke County	1 876	1 293	2.52	5.7	903	595	286	17	1	—	4	31 100	41 900	57 800
Molheur County	6 066	4 699	2.69	6.0	3 336	1 884	1 304	117	20	9	2	32 700	46 300	64 700
Morrow County	1 906	1 131	2.72	5.8	879	554	302	15	6	1	1	30 400	43 500	57 400
Sherman County	518	344	2.33	6.2	229	185	40	2	1	—	1	21 700	30 600	44 400
Umatilla County	13 647	10 370	2.61	5.9	8 877	4 809	3 666	312	61	19	10	34 900	47 800	64 900
Union County	5 823	4 737	2.64	6.0	3 784	2 285	1 363	111	16	7	2	31 700	43 900	61 600
Wallowa County	1 935	1 562	2.44	5.9	1 106	604	437	48	12	3	2	33 400	47 400	65 900
Wasco County	5 601	4 232	2.52	6.0	3 513	1 754	1 519	173	41	21	5	36 200	50 000	69 300
Wheeler County	413	302	2.29	5.7	199	172	24	1	1	1	—	20 900	30 400	39 300
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Altamont CDP	5 141	4 119	2.54	5.8	3 834	1 700	1 978	128	16	10	2	40 900	52 900	67 800
Ashland city	3 535	3 312	2.45	6.1	3 060	75	1 208	1 011	461	237	68	84 200	111 100	150 100
Bend city	4 614	4 178	2.47	5.9	3 887	797	2 387	445	118	90	50	53 100	68 800	92 000
City of the Dalles city	2 701	2 432	2.48	6.3	2 288	1 139	1 026	84	26	11	2	36 900	50 100	68 200
Grants Pass city	3 838	3 617	2.40	5.7	3 439	740	2 197	324	102	66	10	52 000	66 600	87 700
Hermiston city	2 028	1 581	2.61	5.7	1 492	815	644	27	3	2	1	35 600	47 800	62 000
Klamoth Falls city	3 585	3 414	2.50	6.0	3 247	1 702	1 261	188	62	27	7	32 900	48 200	67 700
Lo Grande city	2 492	2 213	2.60	6.0	2 061	1 282	712	56	9	2	—	32 800	43 600	59 800
Medford city	10 707	9 781	2.55	6.0	9 209	1 669	5 577	1 404	348	159	52	54 800	71 500	96 000
Pendleton city	3 133	2 710	2.51	6.3	2 561	1 285	1 184	67	16	4	5	37 900	49 900	65 000
District 3	133 216	123 569	2.59	6.3	115 505	37 449	65 322	8 864	2 301	1 042	527	45 900	59 800	78 900
COUNTY														
Clockamas County (pt.)	18 451	16 161	2.72	6.4	14 560	2 072	9 030	2 470	651	261	76	58 300	74 800	98 800
Multnomah County (pt.)	114 765	107 408	2.57	6.3	100 945	35 377	56 292	6 394	1 650	781	451	44 800	58 000	74 600
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Gresham city	15 000	13 618	2.83	6.6	12 880	1 378	9 913	1 369	162	53	5	59 000	71 100	89 200
Hazelwood CDP	2 845	2 675	2.60	6.2	2 526	771	1 712	39	3	1	—	47 700	57 300	68 800
Loke Oswego city (pt.)	241	135	1.74	5.4	131	5	53	56	14	3	—	86 300	105 700	132 900
Milwaukie city	4 590	4 340	2.57	6.3	4 103	698	3 175	163	32	20	15	54 000	65 600	78 200
Oak Grove CDP (pt.)	1 150	747	2.23	5.0	699	169	447	62	12	5	4	50 400	64 100	83 100
Outfield CDP (pt.)	1 194	1 184	2.83	7.2	1 111	38	850	168	35	15	5	69 400	83 800	97 300
Portland city (pt.)	80 915	77 477	2.49	6.2	73 298	30 444	36 954	4 093	1 168	498	141	42 100	54 600	71 600
Powellhurst-Centennial CDP	6 522	5 808	2.70	6.0	5 461	1 659	3 709	79	7	5	2	47 700	56 900	68 400
District 4	142 430	112 086	2.58	5.8	95 584	31 956	50 221	9 193	2 481	1 299	434	44 900	60 600	83 800
COUNTY														
Benton County (pt.)	3 911	3 167	2.77	6.2	2 248	569	1 309	313	40	15	2	49 700	67 300	90 600
Coos County	16 041	12 486	2.46	5.6	10 741	5 402	4 399	639	182	94	25	36 500	49 800	70

Table 9. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
District 5—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Corvallis city (pt.) -----	7 234	6 605	2.58	6.5	6 188	933	4 069	961	180	41	4	56 000	71 000	94 000
Four Corners CDP -----	2 678	2 266	2.61	5.8	2 148	977	1 151	17	1	—	2	44 600	51 400	59 400
Gladstone city -----	2 645	2 382	2.77	6.7	2 249	348	1 602	275	19	2	3	57 100	74 100	91 700
Hayesville CDP -----	3 296	2 867	2.77	6.1	2 692	523	2 078	78	12	1	—	52 500	63 000	72 500
Keizer city -----	5 424	4 898	2.68	6.3	4 619	1 019	3 188	287	87	34	4	51 400	63 400	76 600
Lake Oswego city (pt.) -----	3	3	2.67	8.3	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	93 800	137 500	325 000
Oak Grove CDP (pt.) -----	1 975	1 726	2.57	6.3	1 607	146	1 176	187	47	35	16	60 900	74 700	94 300
Oatfield CDP (pt.) -----	3 409	3 290	2.83	7.1	3 112	108	2 392	539	56	13	4	68 400	82 800	97 000
Oregon City city -----	3 074	2 796	2.79	6.3	2 678	716	1 826	114	15	6	1	48 900	61 200	73 500
Salem city -----	22 390	19 860	2.53	6.2	18 766	5 878	10 864	1 500	320	162	42	46 400	60 300	80 900
Tualatin city (pt.) -----	399	397	3.24	8.1	377	1	55	109	187	22	3	122 200	154 800	174 100
West Linn city -----	4 556	4 476	2.89	7.4	4 233	195	1 859	1 127	577	360	115	75 600	102 500	149 700
Woodburn city -----	3 263	2 820	2.42	5.3	2 665	1 227	1 384	48	2	3	1	43 300	51 900	66 300

Table 10. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent								With meals included in rent
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	
The State	407 356	159 967	2.33	4.2	378 482	82 356	241 786	44 473	6 444	3 423	262	344	433	6 406
District 1	90 768	23 994	2.13	4.0	86 688	11 716	52 452	18 048	3 030	1 442	312	397	507	1 395
COUNTY														
Clackamas County (pt.)	4 025	1 138	1.93	4.4	3 915	99	1 366	1 761	509	180	450	563	689	114
Clatsop County	4 915	2 068	2.29	4.2	4 486	1 628	2 571	268	14	5	216	288	375	16
Columbia County	3 596	1 803	2.54	4.4	3 143	1 145	1 887	106	3	2	210	280	349	8
Multnomah County (pt.)	24 315	2 880	1.55	3.2	23 828	4 546	14 006	4 012	927	337	276	363	482	73
Washington County	46 661	12 701	2.30	4.2	44 915	2 607	28 478	11 424	1 521	885	360	429	532	1 095
Yamhill County	7 256	3 404	2.74	4.6	6 401	1 691	4 144	477	56	33	244	328	393	89
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Alaha CDP	3 488	1 796	2.84	4.9	3 405	134	2 036	1 091	139	5	373	451	558	15
Astoria city	2 070	578	2.23	4.1	1 995	919	981	89	4	2	200	261	346	9
Beaverton city	11 717	1 693	2.09	4.0	11 526	440	6 842	3 434	504	306	379	455	555	412
Forest Grove city	2 443	668	2.39	4.0	2 385	534	1 552	185	93	21	258	329	394	130
Hillsboro city	5 320	2 230	2.87	4.4	5 172	534	3 158	1 305	94	81	329	397	527	87
Lake Oswego city (pt.)	3 975	936	1.89	4.4	3 876	84	1 307	1 776	527	182	455	575	697	114
McMinnville city	2 804	1 041	2.46	4.2	2 708	688	1 773	189	34	24	248	328	391	72
Newberg city	1 876	693	2.62	4.4	1 810	397	1 254	146	11	2	265	348	400	11
Portland city (pt.)	24 341	2 828	1.55	3.1	23 861	4 550	14 353	3 764	872	322	276	361	473	72
Tigard city	5 089	961	2.06	4.1	4 969	106	3 457	1 146	177	83	370	428	520	152
Tualatin city (pt.)	2 343	345	2.34	4.2	2 300	23	1 421	793	57	6	406	458	554	6
District 2	73 121	36 023	2.49	4.3	63 316	22 757	35 426	4 147	587	399	211	291	380	941
COUNTY														
Baker County	1 908	1 183	2.48	4.7	1 546	1 020	512	11	—	3	158	209	278	32
Crook County	1 558	803	2.51	4.3	1 271	567	684	18	2	—	192	263	329	1
Oeschutes County	8 483	4 081	2.42	4.3	7 788	1 369	5 194	1 007	112	106	281	364	442	114
Gilliam County	232	180	2.69	5.7	120	74	45	1	—	—	160	221	281	—
Grant County	903	521	2.46	4.7	691	374	309	8	—	—	170	240	311	1
Harney County	820	459	2.50	4.6	581	393	187	1	—	—	158	205	277	2
Haad River County	2 435	1 352	2.56	4.0	1 525	486	884	121	18	16	218	316	396	42
Jackson County	19 318	8 672	2.38	4.1	17 683	4 036	11 173	1 987	284	203	258	346	432	365
Jefferson County	1 667	815	3.01	4.3	1 319	591	685	26	13	4	176	264	339	20
Josephine County (pt.)	6 952	3 731	2.48	4.1	6 062	1 543	4 056	376	63	24	248	319	391	98
Klamath County	7 779	3 925	2.48	4.3	6 960	3 215	3 444	278	17	6	192	260	335	62
Lake County	889	560	2.67	4.8	629	346	277	6	—	—	174	238	297	—
Malheur County	3 391	1 777	2.75	4.4	2 587	1 552	965	34	28	8	163	227	290	45
Marrow County	897	411	2.70	4.9	680	348	323	9	—	—	183	247	301	—
Sherman County	266	185	2.67	5.3	135	92	43	—	—	—	164	214	268	1
Umatilla County	8 373	3 707	2.58	4.4	7 496	3 671	3 670	127	26	2	187	252	310	72
Union County	3 212	1 546	2.39	4.3	2 889	1 537	1 269	52	13	18	181	243	300	36
Wallowa County	861	543	2.47	4.8	651	414	231	5	1	—	158	220	282	2
Wasco County	3 006	1 447	2.41	4.4	2 608	1 040	1 470	79	10	9	208	275	346	48
Wheeler County	171	125	2.58	5.3	95	89	5	1	—	—	132	167	198	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Altamont CDP	2 113	1 084	2.57	4.5	2 007	758	1 160	86	2	1	219	279	357	5
Ashland city	3 318	1 230	1.98	3.8	3 213	783	1 850	497	80	3	252	352	446	7
Bend city	3 912	1 746	2.18	4.0	3 803	657	2 593	421	41	91	286	369	440	107
City of the Oalles city	1 842	791	2.29	4.2	1 765	638	1 042	67	9	9	217	281	354	47
Grants Pass city	3 307	1 628	2.28	4.0	3 187	598	2 353	158	57	21	268	332	394	93
Hermiston city	1 835	583	2.52	4.0	1 764	865	886	12	—	1	188	252	299	3
Klamath Falls city	3 622	1 659	2.22	4.0	3 500	1 593	1 745	146	12	4	192	261	331	56
Lo Grande city	2 146	860	2.20	4.0	2 081	1 082	922	46	13	18	186	246	303	36
Medford city	8 160	3 320	2.29	4.0	7 888	1 464	5 264	815	158	187	274	358	443	343
Pendleton city	2 582	957	2.18	4.2	2 495	1 225	1 181	66	23	—	183	252	313	58
District 3	93 693	34 659	2.28	4.2	90 550	14 782	65 483	8 621	954	710	280	349	422	1 602
COUNTY														
Clackamas County (pt.)	9 849	3 375	2.19	4.1	9 325	1 179	6 012	1 576	260	298	318	389	489	571
Multnomah County (pt.)	83 844	31 284	2.29	4.2	81 225	13 603	59 471	7 045	694	412	277	344	414	1 031
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Gresham city	10 705	2 574	2.33	4.2	10 452	864	7 672	1 584	164	168	327	386	467	319
Hazelwood CDP	1 570	642	2.44	4.4	1 514	111	1 269	129	5	—	304	352	419	3
Lake Oswego city (pt.)	100	11	1.65	4.3	97	1	56	27	11	2	417	480	627	—
Millwaukie city	3 310	1 024	2.05	4.2	3 230	401	2 313	463	47	6	315	380	445	69
Oak Grove CDP (pt.)	1 499	246	1.85	3.5	1 458	111	886	270	79	112	328	407	544	264
Orfield CDP (pt.)	448	105	2.29	4.3	430	10	256	155	7	2	365	419	549	—
Portland city (pt.)	63 721	24 858	2.24	4.2	61 809	11 724	44 950	4 480	435	220	268	334	399	683
Powellhurst-Centennial CDP	4 118	1 534	2.59	4.3	3 995	525	3 115	339	13	3	299	356	412	15
District 4	78 782	36 266	2.40	4.2	72 144	19 501	44 585	6 674	956	428	241	324	411	1 287
COUNTY														
Benton County (pt.)	1 409	786	2.64	4.8	1 110	334	726	44	5	1	234	295	357	2
Coos County	8 093	4 079	2.43	4.3	7 230	3 178	3 794	200	24	34	193	265	333	77
Curry County	2 285	1 039	2.46	4.2	1 994	607	1 174	191	17	5	229	316	403	6
Douglas County	11 163	5 439	2.59	4.3	9 730	3 600	5 591	387	119	33	208	281	352	187
Josephine County (pt.)	461	298	2.85	4.4	310	83	190	34	3	—	242	323	413	2
Lane County	43 412	18 859	2.30	4.0	40 933	8 223	26 295	5 439	687	289	271	360	447	789
Linn County	11 959	5 766	2.54	4.4	10 837	3 476	6 815	379	101	66	226	293	363	224
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Albany city (pt.)	5 667	2 048</												

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent								With meals included in rent
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	
District 5—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Corvallis city (pt.)	9 502	2 494	2.09	3.7	9 302	1 783	6 481	893	101	44	268	334	410	165
Four Corners CDP	1 993	951	2.58	4.5	1 945	121	1 451	347	18	8	330	392	470	70
Gladstone city	1 028	433	2.54	4.6	989	99	739	132	18	1	319	382	446	4
Hayesville CDP	2 107	676	2.46	4.3	2 039	180	1 619	230	8	2	316	366	414	7
Keizer city	2 908	1 025	2.42	4.3	2 822	338	2 215	245	16	8	290	354	421	11
Lake Oswego city (pt.)	1	1	3.00	10.0	1	—	—	—	1	—	813	875	938	—
Oak Grove CDP (pt.)	950	279	2.09	4.0	918	118	560	131	79	30	307	378	511	128
Oatfield CDP (pt.)	450	360	2.88	5.5	416	35	225	129	23	4	327	437	574	3
Oregon City city	2 405	867	2.39	4.2	2 347	320	1 676	313	35	3	294	368	442	65
Salem city	18 546	6 611	2.27	4.0	18 080	4 065	12 195	1 454	210	156	257	325	398	423
Tualatin city (pt.)	303	15	1.51	3.0	299	1	54	160	3	81	519	589	1 000+	83
West Linn city	1 264	515	2.49	4.7	1 219	47	806	290	58	18	360	422	549	4
Woodburn city	1 524	669	3.29	4.1	1 465	296	1 080	83	5	1	265	335	388	6

Table 11. **Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
The State	1 103 313	1 043 711	15 385	11 923	20 008	12 286	28 204	1 028 739	15 131	11 357	19 549	333
District 1	225 335	214 024	1 568	1 419	6 039	2 285	5 500	210 959	1 542	1 343	5 939	52
COUNTY												
Clackamas County (pt.)	13 099	12 734	56	38	230	41	165	12 607	56	36	229	6
Clatsop County	13 374	13 060	22	113	122	57	165	12 959	19	111	116	4
Columbia County	13 910	13 629	16	155	59	51	176	13 511	16	148	57	2
Multnomah County (pt.)	43 531	40 726	734	293	1 534	244	903	40 108	723	274	1 509	14
Washington County	118 997	112 169	705	583	3 940	1 600	3 256	110 597	694	549	3 876	25
Yamhill County	22 424	21 706	35	237	154	292	835	21 177	34	225	152	1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Aloha CDP	11 473	10 655	70	70	533	145	314	10 494	68	66	528	3
Astoria city	4 216	4 070	10	44	73	19	76	4 021	8	42	69	—
Beaverton city	22 100	20 318	201	107	1 271	203	530	20 014	200	99	1 252	5
Forest Grove city	4 946	4 642	20	39	99	146	284	4 512	16	38	96	—
Hillsboro city	12 849	11 922	41	65	233	588	821	11 693	41	62	226	6
Lake Oswego city (pt.)	12 142	11 787	56	31	232	107	150	11 671	56	29	231	5
McMinnville city	6 607	6 359	12	61	68	37	321	6 150	12	55	68	1
Newberg city	4 542	4 423	6	30	36	47	162	4 310	6	29	35	—
Portland city (pt.)	42 632	39 844	727	298	1 517	246	898	39 232	716	279	1 492	15
Tigard city	12 055	11 549	81	60	289	76	207	11 427	80	56	282	3
Tualatin city (pt.)	5 001	4 826	29	18	83	45	94	4 778	29	18	82	—
District 2	219 958	210 311	482	3 774	1 536	3 855	7 733	206 630	463	3 602	1 477	53
COUNTY												
Baker County	6 118	6 043	7	41	10	17	70	5 994	7	38	9	—
Crook County	5 455	5 323	—	71	8	53	103	5 273	—	69	8	2
Deschutes County	29 217	28 720	21	240	103	133	423	28 446	18	231	96	3
Gilliam County	696	689	—	4	2	1	7	683	—	4	2	—
Grant County	3 092	3 048	2	30	4	8	41	3 016	2	30	3	—
Harney County	2 760	2 660	—	66	13	21	74	2 607	—	65	13	1
Hood River County	6 425	5 974	13	65	135	238	795	5 425	10	63	129	3
Jackson County	57 238	55 521	82	652	382	601	1 511	54 652	80	616	369	10
Jefferson County	4 744	3 885	12	646	24	177	310	3 772	10	628	24	—
Josephine County (pt.)	23 021	22 500	33	273	107	108	439	22 183	33	258	103	5
Klamath County	22 341	21 080	131	663	128	339	750	20 711	127	626	122	5
Lake County	2 765	2 684	3	46	6	26	56	2 657	3	44	5	—
Molheur County	9 457	8 136	23	58	329	911	1 326	7 731	22	51	321	6
Morrow County	2 803	2 614	3	22	5	159	197	2 576	3	20	5	2
Sherman County	784	767	—	11	1	5	10	762	—	11	1	—
Umatilla County	22 020	20 412	76	530	137	865	1 202	20 088	74	510	132	14
Union County	9 035	8 772	45	96	79	43	121	8 706	44	88	74	2
Wallowa County	2 796	2 775	2	13	4	2	26	2 754	2	11	3	—
Wasco County	8 607	8 131	29	242	57	148	266	8 023	28	234	56	—
Wheeler County	584	577	—	5	2	—	6	571	—	5	2	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Altamont CDP	7 254	6 941	41	174	32	66	191	6 829	40	161	32	1
Ashland city	6 853	6 640	28	57	102	26	146	6 525	27	51	101	3
Bend city	8 526	8 353	13	64	43	53	161	8 254	10	62	38	1
City of the Dalles city	4 543	4 338	19	53	35	98	166	4 273	18	52	34	—
Grants Pass city	7 145	6 959	9	79	56	42	132	6 872	9	74	55	3
Hermiston city	3 863	3 554	29	30	52	198	349	3 406	29	26	50	3
Klamath Falls city	7 207	6 734	70	211	69	123	282	6 595	67	195	65	3
La Grande city	4 638	4 450	39	48	70	31	81	4 409	38	43	65	2
Medford city	18 867	18 182	32	204	146	303	612	17 892	32	188	140	3
Pendleton city	5 715	5 457	34	94	53	77	129	5 412	33	88	51	2
District 3	226 909	204 259	11 724	2 136	7 017	1 773	4 994	201 398	11 559	2 000	6 854	104
COUNTY												
Clackamas County (pt.)	28 300	27 453	108	178	442	119	454	27 128	107	169	436	6
Multnomah County (pt.)	198 609	176 806	11 616	1 958	6 575	1 654	4 540	174 270	11 452	1 831	6 418	98
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Gresham city	25 705	24 457	248	224	531	245	608	24 116	247	219	509	6
Hazelwood CDP	4 415	4 181	41	36	141	16	93	4 111	41	34	136	—
Lake Oswego city (pt.)	341	328	—	—	12	1	2	327	—	—	12	—
Milwaukie city	7 900	7 643	33	42	136	46	115	7 575	32	39	136	3
Oak Grove CDP (pt.)	2 649	2 588	7	11	28	15	53	2 551	7	11	27	—
Outfield CDP (pt.)	1 642	1 595	5	7	32	3	25	1 575	5	6	31	—
Portland city (pt.)	144 636	125 298	11 139	1 522	5 470	1 207	3 412	123 409	10 976	1 408	5 348	83
Powellhurst-Centennial CDP	10 640	10 130	93	89	227	101	215	10 022	93	85	221	4
District 4	221 212	214 427	769	2 526	2 267	1 223	3 674	212 069	748	2 450	2 210	61
COUNTY												
Benton County (pt.)	5 320	5 224	8	36	23	29	64	5 187	8	35	23	3
Coos County	24 134	23 396	35	434	157	112	361	23 164	33	423	151	2
Curry County	8 311	8 111	10	138	31	21	99	8 035	10	135	31	1
Douglas County	35 872	34 998	34	515	159	166	588	34 592	34	502	147	9
Josephine County (pt.)	2 060	2 010	5	28	5	12	52	1 971	5	27	4	1
Lone County	110 799	106 808	617	1 012	1 704	658	1 937	105 572	600	974	1 674	42
Linn County	34 716	33 880	60	363	188	225	573	33 548	58	354	180	3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Albany city (pt.)	11 786	11 431	35	118	97	105	255	11 288	33	114	95	1
Coos Bay city	6 252	6 004	15	122	72	39	94	5 955	15	117	69	2
Corvallis city (pt.)	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Eugene city	46 274	43 869	432	326	1 325	322	936	43 273	419	313	1 308	25
Lebanon city	4 332	4 248	6	34	23	21	59	4 212	6	34	21	—
Roseburg city	6 750	6 583	9	80	51	27	127	6 487	9	77	49	1
Sonto Cloro CDP	4 573	4 486	13	30	18	26	49	4 462	13	29	18	2
Springfield city	17 447	16 816	86	218	191	136	374	16 588	85	210	185	5
District 5	209 899	200 690	842	2 068	3 149	3 150	6 303	197 683	819	1 962	3 069	63
COUNTY												
Benton County (pt.)	20 806	19 097	190	127	1 245	147	412	18 848	185	118	1 234	9
Clockamas County (pt.)	62 131	60 620	159	407	580	365	1 036	59 987	158	381	564	5
Lincoln County	16 455	16 017	18	296	84	40	178	15 886	15	289	82	5
Marion County	83 494	78 937	424	933	1 030	2 170	3 949	77 241	410	878	982	34
Polk County	18 167	17 318	47	228	178	396	639	17 078	47	219	176	8
Tillamook County	8 846	8 701	4	77	32	32	89	8 643	4	77	31	2

Table 11. **Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 5—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Corvallis city (pt.)	16 736	15 131	179	100	1 198	128	358	14 915	174	93	1 188	8
Four Corners CDP	4 671	4 411	42	53	69	96	157	4 354	42	50	65	3
Gladstone city	3 673	3 565	10	25	52	21	51	3 537	10	23	52	—
Hayesville CDP	5 403	5 045	32	50	174	102	212	4 944	32	47	167	1
Keizer city	8 332	7 924	32	122	78	176	314	7 794	30	116	72	6
Lake Oswego city (pt.)	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Oak Grove CDP (pt.)	2 925	2 828	7	9	57	24	55	2 799	7	9	55	—
Oatfield CDP (pt.)	3 859	3 782	5	15	48	9	40	3 752	5	15	47	—
Oregon City city	5 479	5 355	10	44	45	25	88	5 297	10	41	43	—
Salem city	40 936	38 673	299	519	649	796	1 502	38 020	289	486	628	11
Tualatin city (pt.)	702	686	2	—	11	3	12	679	1	—	10	—
West Linn city	5 820	5 666	29	25	84	16	74	5 611	29	22	84	—
Woodburn city	4 787	4 203	9	23	21	531	853	3 880	8	21	18	7

Table 12. Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder				Households with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder				Land area		
	Total	Occupied	Owner occupied		Renter occupied		Family households			Nonfamily households		Square kilo- meters	Square miles
			Total	Mean value (dollars), specified owner	Total	Mean con- tract rent (dollars), specified renter paying cash rent	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone		
District 1-----	239 642	225 335	592	78 300	827	361	930	651	205	489	354	7 663.3	2 958.8
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas-----	21	20	1	37 500	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	40.0	15.4
Grand Ronde Reservation, OR-----	21	20	1	37 500	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	40.0	15.4
District 2-----	250 107	219 958	1 988	59 700	1 786	256	2 932	1 801	827	842	630	182 842.4	70 595.5
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas-----	1 818	1 623	575	55 500	441	155	859	413	313	157	126	3 390.6	1 309.1
Burns Paiute Reservation and Trust Lands, OR-----	48	44	16	43 000	26	263	33	11	17	9	6	48.9	18.9
Fort McDermitt Reservation, NV-OR (pt.)---	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73.7	28.5
Umatilla Reservation, OR-----	955	828	148	52 100	151	128	239	110	93	60	48	702.0	271.1
Warm Springs Reservation and Trust Lands, OR (pt.)-----	815	751	411	57 400	264	170	587	292	203	88	72	2 566.0	990.7
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA													
All areas-----	60 730	57 263	461	57 000	533	301	745	451	228	249	184	1 531.6	591.4
Coquille Indian TDSA, OR (pt.)-----	43 083	41 065	231	70 400	238	350	346	235	86	123	86	1 249.8	482.5
Klamath TDSA, OR-----	17 647	16 198	230	45 900	295	261	399	216	142	126	98	281.9	108.8
District 4-----	235 820	221 212	1 279	57 300	1 247	298	1 833	1 299	401	693	494	41 648.9	16 080.6
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas-----	25	23	1	—	5	213	3	1	2	3	3	.2	.1
Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Reser- vation, OR-----	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cow Creek Reservation, OR-----	23	21	1	—	4	213	2	—	2	3	3	.1	.1
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA													
All areas-----	127 456	119 847	624	56 200	715	299	939	631	234	400	284	8 607.9	3 323.5
Coquille Indian TDSA, OR (pt.)-----	127 456	119 847	624	56 200	715	299	939	631	234	400	284	8 607.9	3 323.5
District 5-----	227 340	209 899	996	63 700	1 072	318	1 535	1 029	400	533	367	14 382.8	5 533.2
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas-----	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89.0	34.4
Siletz Reservation, OR-----	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.9	5.8
Warm Springs Reservation and Trust Lands, OR (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74.1	28.6

Table 13. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE						
All persons	2 842 321	568 501	568 437	568 276	568 395	568 712
Urban	2 002 999	463 578	284 250	535 514	347 460	372 197
Inside urbanized area	1 419 919	396 355	67 042	531 362	189 164	235 996
Outside urbanized area	583 080	67 223	217 208	4 152	158 296	136 201
Rural	839 322	104 923	284 187	32 762	220 935	196 515
Farm	68 729	9 674	24 034	2 280	14 596	18 145
ANCESTRY						
All persons	2 842 321	568 501	568 437	568 276	568 395	568 712
Ancestry specified	2 528 468	521 177	496 935	511 284	496 853	502 219
Single ancestry	1 352 527	266 215	282 397	276 719	263 809	263 387
Multiple ancestry	1 175 941	254 962	214 538	234 565	233 044	238 832
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	313 853	47 324	71 502	56 992	71 542	66 493
Total ancestries reported	3 704 409	776 139	711 473	745 849	729 897	741 051
Arab	6 287	1 970	514	1 918	718	1 167
Austrian	9 582	2 130	1 311	2 453	1 726	1 962
Belgian	5 174	1 423	705	975	881	1 190
Canadian	10 654	2 673	1 475	2 304	1 856	2 346
Czech	21 719	4 472	4 079	4 027	4 649	4 492
Danish	47 806	10 682	8 521	8 788	10 261	9 554
Dutch	118 089	23 946	25 490	19 311	25 771	23 571
English	575 293	121 027	121 807	103 015	115 869	113 575
Finnish	22 977	8 340	2 709	4 929	3 194	3 805
French (except Basque)	161 259	32 767	32 311	30 962	33 484	31 735
French Canadian	30 222	5 730	6 191	6 194	5 902	6 205
German	879 273	183 084	160 473	174 480	172 772	188 464
Greek	8 535	2 223	1 299	2 562	1 292	1 159
Hungarian	10 776	2 804	1 965	2 375	1 654	1 978
Irish	467 955	92 571	95 803	92 226	98 185	89 170
Italian	83 781	18 782	14 700	20 518	15 045	14 736
Lithuanian	4 341	1 397	759	737	660	788
Norwegian	124 216	28 867	19 135	26 594	23 011	26 609
Polish	48 414	12 415	7 180	10 433	9 719	8 667
Portuguese	11 369	2 422	3 247	1 578	2 283	1 839
Romanian	4 439	1 022	400	2 087	450	480
Russian	28 686	7 761	2 970	6 821	3 855	7 279
Scotch-Irish	95 336	17 614	21 318	18 107	19 521	18 776
Scottish	110 314	26 280	21 402	20 715	20 476	21 441
Slovak	8 939	2 408	1 177	1 821	1 426	2 107
Subsaharan African	2 471	453	254	1 073	373	318
Swedish	124 620	28 838	21 028	26 694	23 496	24 564
Swiss	30 984	7 540	4 464	5 501	4 734	8 745
Ukrainian	6 220	1 498	625	1 759	1 115	1 223
United States or American	103 352	15 031	22 850	14 635	30 958	19 878
Welsh	40 781	8 858	7 498	8 068	8 055	8 302
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	1 565	299	268	400	338	260
Yugoslavian	5 777	1 657	957	1 466	848	849
Other ancestries	493 203	97 155	96 588	120 323	85 320	93 817
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP						
Persons under 18 years	724 407	142 742	150 571	140 300	143 202	147 592
Citizen	712 905	139 740	148 840	136 502	142 567	145 256
Native	710 906	139 226	148 524	135 762	142 455	144 939
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	1 999	514	316	740	112	317
Foreign born, not a citizen	11 502	3 002	1 731	3 798	635	2 336
Persons 18 years and over	2 117 914	425 759	417 866	427 976	425 193	421 120
Citizen	2 049 311	407 268	407 356	410 963	417 991	405 733
Native	1 992 108	392 442	399 458	395 069	410 405	394 734
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	57 203	14 826	7 898	15 894	7 586	10 999
Foreign born, not a citizen	68 603	18 491	10 510	17 013	7 202	15 387
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	757 986	149 175	158 188	144 889	155 554	150 180
With own children under 18 years	359 891	73 303	73 308	69 958	71 481	71 841
Number of own children under 18 years	669 950	134 843	139 191	127 400	131 938	136 578
Married-couple families	626 025	126 797	133 483	110 896	129 288	125 561
With own children under 18 years	277 553	59 175	56 819	50 586	54 537	56 436
Number of own children under 18 years	533 464	112 290	110 963	95 716	103 865	110 630
Female householder, no husband present	97 605	16 766	17 884	25 533	19 295	18 127
With own children under 18 years	62 789	10 921	12 403	15 041	12 874	11 550
Number of own children under 18 years	106 433	17 729	21 949	25 025	21 801	19 929
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	1 083 202	218 353	216 895	213 535	217 058	217 361
Never married	285 911	59 800	48 602	64 610	54 326	58 573
Now married, except separated	653 646	132 356	138 837	116 214	134 066	132 173
Separated	18 131	3 220	3 776	4 299	3 339	3 497
Widowed	23 892	3 874	5 617	5 098	4 897	4 406
Divorced	101 622	19 103	20 063	23 314	20 430	18 712
Females 15 years and over	1 146 237	229 082	225 169	234 553	230 656	226 777
Never married	217 262	46 473	33 164	52 464	42 025	43 136
Now married, except separated	643 897	129 454	136 847	114 913	132 720	129 963
Separated	23 398	3 973	4 564	5 684	4 850	4 327
Widowed	127 918	22 086	27 210	29 045	25 212	24 365
Divorced	133 762	27 096	23 384	32 447	25 849	24 986
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	299	232	366	320	308	274
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 405	1 174	1 683	1 284	1 483	1 482
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 891	1 718	2 076	1 752	1 966	1 978

Table 14. Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District						
	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	2 842 321	568 501	568 437	568 276	568 395	568 712
Native	2 703 014	531 668	547 982	530 831	552 860	539 673
Born in State of residence	1 324 179	252 673	243 948	287 281	260 640	279 637
Born in a different State	1 353 156	272 881	299 867	237 921	287 700	254 787
Born abroad	25 679	6 114	4 167	5 629	4 520	5 249
Foreign born	139 307	36 833	20 455	37 445	15 535	29 039
Naturalized citizen	59 202	15 340	8 214	16 634	7 698	11 316
Not a citizen	80 105	21 493	12 241	20 811	7 837	17 723
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Persons 5 years and over	2 640 482	527 589	527 912	526 003	529 925	529 053
Speak a language other than English	191 710	45 055	34 276	46 259	23 783	42 337
Do not speak English "very well"	78 162	17 539	13 684	21 653	7 526	17 760
Linguistically isolated	38 785	9 251	7 103	11 662	2 883	7 886
Speak Spanish	83 087	16 862	23 258	12 016	9 871	21 080
Do not speak English "very well"	36 181	7 273	10 783	5 228	3 376	9 521
Linguistically isolated	16 934	3 891	6 030	2 068	1 129	3 816
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	42 470	11 722	2 323	17 142	4 055	7 228
Do not speak English "very well"	22 470	5 829	1 000	9 903	1 848	3 890
Linguistically isolated	13 208	3 437	464	6 200	1 056	2 051
Linguistically isolated households	16 274	3 779	2 796	4 876	1 671	3 152
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	724 233	147 129	136 525	137 224	147 606	155 749
Preprimary school	52 594	11 821	9 877	10 021	10 141	10 734
Public school	31 661	6 006	6 388	6 395	6 474	6 398
Elementary or high school	471 851	91 768	100 739	87 956	94 372	97 016
Public school	439 352	83 756	95 805	80 031	89 203	90 557
College	199 788	43 540	25 909	39 247	43 093	47 999
Public college	168 154	33 466	23 508	29 171	40 285	41 724
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	1 855 369	374 624	373 117	374 589	370 290	362 749
Less than 9th grade	114 724	16 249	28 527	21 966	24 214	23 768
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	228 885	31 431	54 983	47 391	52 242	42 838
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	536 687	86 954	124 412	107 433	114 235	103 653
Some college, no degree	464 420	97 495	84 585	100 134	90 920	91 286
Associate degree	128 482	27 119	23 766	26 404	25 241	25 952
Bachelor's degree	252 626	76 644	39 011	48 458	40 364	48 149
Graduate or professional degree	129 545	38 732	17 833	22 803	23 074	27 103
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.5	87.3	77.6	81.5	79.4	81.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.6	30.8	15.2	19.0	17.1	20.7
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	2 640 482	527 589	527 912	526 003	529 925	529 053
Same house	1 217 852	230 500	243 246	253 893	242 984	247 229
Different house in the United States	1 381 675	286 350	279 125	261 490	281 478	273 232
Same county	707 342	128 119	143 610	154 355	154 144	127 114
Different county	674 333	158 231	135 515	107 135	127 334	146 118
Same State	310 886	76 542	51 022	51 022	51 232	79 383
Different State	363 447	81 689	82 808	56 113	76 102	66 735
Northeast	14 198	4 460	2 045	2 908	2 742	2 043
Midwest	32 527	8 947	5 065	6 074	6 632	5 809
South	39 796	10 165	6 757	7 508	7 727	7 639
West	276 926	58 117	68 941	39 623	59 001	51 244
Puerto Rico	228	63	29	92	22	22
U.S. outlying area	619	124	55	102	187	151
Elsewhere	40 108	10 552	5 457	10 426	5 254	8 419
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	1 294 690	288 422	236 929	272 046	241 340	255 953
Car, truck, or van	1 114 582	247 247	207 663	226 182	209 467	224 023
Drive alone	949 326	212 472	179 632	189 550	180 283	199 389
Carpooled	165 256	34 775	30 031	36 632	29 184	34 634
Public transportation	43 435	11 981	838	23 547	3 436	3 633
Walked	53 953	12 981	11 303	8 629	10 166	10 874
Other means	27 053	4 521	5 038	4 691	6 983	5 820
Worked at home	55 667	11 692	12 087	8 997	11 288	11 603
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.6	20.8	15.7	22.0	18.5	20.4
VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE						
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	384 189	71 877	83 767	72 197	80 585	75 763
May 1975 or later service only	42 338	8 265	8 016	8 957	8 975	8 125
September 1980 or later service only	22 624	4 558	4 139	4 779	4 965	4 183
Served 2 or more years	18 903	3 794	3 521	4 007	4 055	3 526
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict	115 844	23 729	23 259	22 947	22 710	23 199
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	6 848	1 102	1 718	1 002	1 530	1 496
February 1955 to July 1964 only	41 501	8 274	8 571	7 623	8 478	8 555
Korean conflict, no World War II	47 363	8 627	10 737	8 582	10 299	9 118
Korean conflict and World War II	10 278	1 786	2 369	1 983	2 108	2 032
World War II, no Korean conflict	115 915	19 466	28 023	20 456	25 530	22 440
World War I	1 196	185	315	243	235	218
Other service	2 906	443	759	404	720	580
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 781 044	370 091	341 094	362 830	355 288	351 741
With a mobility or self-care limitation	58 407	9 741	10 445	14 584	11 935	11 702
With a mobility limitation	32 158	5 123	6 121	7 743	7 085	6 086
In labor force	8 212	1 629	1 318	1 936	1 635	1 694
With a self-care limitation	40 519	6 966	7 184	10 162	7 971	8 236
With a work disability	178 264	28 495	37 339	37 436	41 451	33 543
In labor force	87 533	15 367	16 859	18 861	19 208	17 238
Prevented from working	72 454	10 208	16 765	15 137	17 743	12 601
No work disability	1 602 780	341 596	303 755	325 394	313 837	318 198
In labor force	1 278 948	283 097	236 177	268 787	240 235	250 652
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	375 075	63 509	85 925	72 819	79 856	72 966
With a mobility or self-care limitation	63 428	10 798	12 535	14 720	13 093	12 282
With a mobility limitation	50 006	8 354	10 127	11 800	10 383	9 342
With a self-care limitation	36 138	6 106	6 890	8 421	7 616	7 105

Table 15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	2 191 764	439 954	434 140	441 054	440 089	436 527
In labor force	1 410 695	306 941	262 889	296 032	267 533	277 300
Civilian labor force	1 407 143	306 224	262 274	295 378	266 853	276 414
Employed	1 319 960	293 030	241 324	277 897	246 777	260 932
Unemployed	87 183	13 194	20 950	17 481	20 076	15 482
Females 16 years and over	1 127 967	225 450	221 273	231 169	226 857	223 218
In labor force	632 407	137 973	115 079	135 743	118 506	125 106
Civilian labor force	632 074	137 936	115 032	135 679	118 456	124 971
Employed	594 231	132 044	106 064	128 052	109 918	118 153
Unemployed	37 843	5 892	8 968	7 627	8 538	6 818
With own children under 6 years	165 019	34 275	32 264	34 291	31 773	32 416
In labor force	97 601	20 727	18 845	20 802	17 764	19 463
With own children 6 to 17 years only	185 771	37 087	38 911	34 155	37 915	37 703
In labor force	142 823	28 514	29 839	27 035	28 146	29 289
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	183 492	40 760	36 110	35 546	34 554	36 522
Both parents in labor force	99 194	22 057	19 703	19 978	17 272	20 184
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	51 650	7 328	11 042	12 557	10 788	9 935
Parent in labor force	32 907	5 333	6 516	7 684	6 789	6 585
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	353 602	72 199	75 468	60 925	70 062	74 948
Both parents in labor force	233 384	47 580	50 292	41 014	43 996	50 502
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	102 486	17 655	20 626	23 702	20 780	19 723
Parent in labor force	83 762	15 309	16 355	19 340	16 505	16 253
Persons 16 to 19 years	150 654	27 983	30 399	27 432	31 700	33 140
Not enrolled in school	36 368	6 115	7 604	7 652	7 424	7 573
Unemployed or not in labor force	14 796	2 021	3 327	3 025	3 391	3 032
Not high school graduate	17 702	2 701	3 780	3 780	3 658	3 783
Employed	8 087	1 414	1 679	1 713	1 433	1 848
Unemployed	3 165	454	774	575	711	651
Not in labor force	6 433	828	1 325	1 482	1 514	1 284
CLASS OF WORKER						
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 319 960	293 030	241 324	277 897	246 777	260 932
Private wage and salary workers	990 564	231 039	171 412	222 913	180 446	184 754
Local government workers	97 378	18 689	20 078	17 412	21 048	20 151
State government workers	64 595	9 829	9 763	7 682	12 347	24 974
Federal government workers	37 654	7 222	9 690	8 170	6 538	6 034
Self-employed workers	122 886	25 001	28 731	20 736	24 883	23 535
Unpaid family workers	6 883	1 250	1 650	984	1 515	1 484
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 319 960	293 030	241 324	277 897	246 777	260 932
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	339 429	96 050	50 915	67 614	55 653	69 197
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	155 877	45 125	22 613	31 595	24 579	31 965
Professional specialty occupations	183 552	50 925	28 302	36 019	31 074	37 232
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	393 712	93 937	64 157	89 860	68 393	77 365
Technicians and related support occupations	40 764	11 077	5 567	8 936	6 651	8 533
Sales occupations	155 435	39 253	27 390	32 006	27 719	29 067
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	197 513	43 607	31 200	48 918	34 023	39 765
Service occupations	179 927	32 392	35 293	39 446	35 717	37 079
Private household occupations	5 117	967	940	1 020	1 152	1 038
Protective service occupations	19 268	3 741	3 872	3 435	4 039	4 181
Service occupations, except protective and household	155 542	27 684	30 481	34 991	30 526	31 860
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	59 763	8 138	20 581	4 247	13 326	13 471
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	140 842	28 438	26 235	31 073	27 590	27 506
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	206 287	34 075	44 143	45 657	46 098	36 314
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	85 833	15 498	17 727	19 317	18 535	14 756
Transportation and material moving occupations	61 867	8 967	13 909	13 399	14 621	10 971
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	58 587	9 610	12 507	12 941	12 942	10 587
INDUSTRY						
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 319 960	293 030	241 324	277 897	246 777	260 932
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	69 209	9 541	24 643	5 946	13 724	15 355
Construction	74 206	15 432	14 133	15 647	13 569	15 425
Manufacturing	233 208	56 470	41 302	45 417	50 526	39 493
Nonurable goods	61 873	15 176	8 787	14 930	10 505	12 475
Durable goods	171 335	41 294	32 515	30 487	40 021	27 018
Transportation	55 283	10 749	9 256	16 373	9 682	9 223
Communications and other public utilities	31 006	8 995	5 247	7 048	4 634	5 082
Wholesale trade	61 938	15 844	8 627	16 606	8 552	12 309
Retail trade	239 010	48 413	47 515	50 867	46 438	45 777
Finance, insurance, and real estate	78 671	22 985	10 825	18 989	10 814	15 058
Business and repair services	60 660	14 798	8 576	16 105	10 591	10 590
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	58 418	11 417	12 037	12 882	11 257	10 825
Professional and related services	304 218	68 646	48 979	63 599	58 100	64 894
Health services	103 623	23 045	17 384	24 185	18 015	20 994
Educational services	112 018	22 836	18 872	19 385	24 590	26 335
Other professional and related services	88 577	22 765	12 723	20 029	15 495	17 565
Public administration	54 133	9 740	10 184	8 418	8 890	16 901
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 560 206	334 110	294 679	318 044	299 763	313 610
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 186 949	260 258	224 728	245 913	220 301	235 749
50 to 52 weeks	776 918	181 428	137 437	169 014	152 517	152 522
40 to 49 weeks	156 313	32 799	31 115	32 290	30 459	29 650
27 to 39 weeks	87 890	16 390	19 593	16 025	18 379	17 503
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	179 677	36 829	32 420	35 623	37 610	37 195
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989						
No workers	107 516	15 211	26 697	19 169	26 074	20 365
Mean family income (dollars)	21 723	27 462	19 792	21 064	19 489	23 449
1 worker	212 820	39 906	44 496	41 534	46 270	40 614
Mean family income (dollars)	32 038	42 872	27 800	29 599	28 764	32 258
2 or more workers	437 650	94 058	86 995	84 186	83 210	89 201
Mean family income (dollars)	47 026	57 356	41 359	45 623	42 460	47 246

Table 16. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
INCOME IN 1989						
Households	1 105 362	225 713	220 595	227 071	221 824	210 159
Less than \$5,000	60 824	9 602	14 435	11 863	14 055	10 869
\$5,000 to \$9,999	108 006	16 213	25 506	21 833	25 466	18 988
\$10,000 to \$14,999	112 425	17 698	26 966	22 415	25 532	19 814
\$15,000 to \$24,999	222 693	38 214	47 677	47 497	47 626	41 679
\$25,000 to \$34,999	194 886	36 888	39 961	41 748	39 721	36 568
\$35,000 to \$49,999	199 702	43 435	36 349	42 702	37 489	39 727
\$50,000 to \$74,999	138 482	38 713	20 432	27 910	22 561	28 866
\$75,000 to \$99,999	37 088	12 814	4 881	6 614	5 005	7 774
\$100,000 or more	31 256	12 136	4 388	4 489	4 369	5 874
Median (dollars)	27 250	33 227	23 949	27 150	24 593	28 608
Mean (dollars)	34 062	42 653	29 711	32 606	30 173	35 081
Families	757 986	149 175	158 188	144 889	155 554	150 180
Less than \$5,000	23 995	3 062	6 084	4 874	5 633	4 342
\$5,000 to \$9,999	42 056	5 155	11 282	7 845	10 694	7 080
\$10,000 to \$14,999	59 794	7 327	16 205	10 389	15 128	10 745
\$15,000 to \$24,999	143 542	21 162	34 086	27 225	33 029	28 040
\$25,000 to \$34,999	144 996	24 377	32 550	28 529	31 209	28 331
\$35,000 to \$49,999	164 507	33 716	31 555	33 449	31 882	33 905
\$50,000 to \$74,999	119 603	32 891	18 251	23 214	19 745	25 502
\$75,000 to \$99,999	32 300	10 968	4 283	5 537	4 402	7 110
\$100,000 or more	27 193	10 517	3 892	3 827	3 832	5 125
Median (dollars)	32 336	40 587	28 187	32 627	29 057	33 675
Mean (dollars)	39 229	50 433	33 905	37 780	34 535	39 966
Nonfamily households	347 376	76 538	62 407	82 182	66 270	59 979
Median (dollars)	16 009	20 013	12 923	17 382	13 718	15 569
Mean (dollars)	21 354	26 234	17 804	21 920	18 515	21 183
Per capita income (dollars)	13 418	17 120	11 704	13 167	11 919	13 180
Per capita income, noninstitutionalized persons (dollars)	13 490	17 203	11 729	13 232	11 948	13 338
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households	1 105 362	225 713	220 595	227 071	221 824	210 159
With earnings	877 780	188 879	168 401	181 572	170 868	168 060
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 895	42 017	29 389	32 872	29 958	34 392
With Social Security income	306 040	51 236	69 412	60 593	65 932	58 867
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 268	8 506	8 112	8 217	8 284	8 279
With public assistance income	66 998	9 405	15 150	15 217	15 457	11 769
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 798	3 761	3 778	3 905	3 848	3 647
With retirement income	185 721	32 812	40 169	36 411	39 694	36 635
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 815	9 692	8 701	8 092	8 261	9 475
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)	39 229	50 433	33 905	37 780	34 535	39 966
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 113	49 033	32 955	35 528	33 619	39 222
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 238	51 786	34 726	39 883	35 315	40 648
Married-couple families (dollars)	42 800	54 527	36 650	42 337	37 531	43 332
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 089	55 300	38 179	42 276	39 034	44 793
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 774	53 851	35 517	42 388	36 435	42 139
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 912	24 630	16 035	20 944	17 520	20 464
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 812	20 752	12 960	15 776	13 866	16 421
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 305	31 877	22 993	28 352	24 846	27 564
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels in 1989						
Families	757 986	149 175	158 188	144 889	155 554	150 180
With related children under 18 years	377 062	75 743	76 834	74 272	74 975	75 238
With related children under 5 years	155 301	31 887	30 253	33 074	29 715	30 372
Married-couple families	626 025	126 797	133 483	110 896	129 288	125 561
With related children under 18 years	287 273	60 684	59 063	52 538	56 548	58 440
With related children under 5 years	123 168	27 284	23 680	24 682	23 026	24 496
Female householder, no husband present	97 605	16 766	17 884	25 533	19 295	18 127
With related children under 18 years	68 380	11 630	13 331	16 857	13 945	12 617
With related children under 5 years	24 108	3 443	4 961	6 373	5 010	4 321
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	491 539	106 433	85 250	117 363	95 567	86 926
Nonfamily householder	347 376	76 538	62 407	82 182	66 270	59 979
Persons 65 years and over	124 728	22 454	27 003	28 017	24 592	22 662
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 775 907	558 598	557 059	556 915	556 434	546 901
Persons under 18 years	708 631	140 412	147 363	136 655	139 745	144 456
Persons under 5 years	197 363	40 288	39 542	41 176	37 448	38 909
Related children under 18 years	702 785	139 463	145 942	135 494	138 486	143 400
Related children 5 to 17 years	505 422	99 175	106 400	94 318	101 038	104 491
Persons 65 years and over	375 059	63 509	85 925	72 819	79 850	72 956
Persons 75 years and over	151 878	26 561	33 974	31 055	31 091	29 197
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families	66 173	8 225	17 376	13 056	15 701	11 815
Percent below poverty level	8.7	5.5	11.0	9.0	10.1	7.9
With related children under 18 years	50 725	6 216	12 886	10 528	11 905	9 190
With related children under 5 years	28 519	3 472	7 271	6 198	6 455	5 123
Married-couple families	31 455	4 007	9 188	4 975	7 618	5 667
With related children under 18 years	19 406	2 458	5 409	3 379	4 592	3 568
With related children under 5 years	11 709	1 613	3 273	2 039	2 722	2 062
Female householder, no husband present	29 786	3 554	6 996	7 053	6 955	5 228
With related children under 18 years	27 346	3 210	6 475	6 399	6 405	4 857
With related children under 5 years	14 684	1 580	3 480	3 739	3 238	2 647
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	128 094	21 824	24 873	26 088	30 124	25 185
Nonfamily householder	68 124	11 516	14 412	13 335	15 911	12 950
Persons 65 years and over	26 860	4 141	6 810	5 700	5 312	4 897
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	344 867	48 202	82 139	69 648	80 146	64 732
Percent below poverty level	12.4	8.6	14.7	12.5	14.4	11.8
Persons under 18 years	111 629	13 365	29 238	22 909	25 201	20 916
Persons under 5 years	38 623	4 612	10 410	8 189	8 721	7 031
Related children under 18 years	106 549	12 588	28 006	21 904	24 015	20 036
Related children 5 to 17 years	67 586	7 976	17 596	13 715	15 294	13 005
Persons 65 years and over	38 007	5 529	10 350	7 579	7 990	6 559
Persons 75 years and over	19 844	2 952	5 302	3 906	4 014	3 670
Ratio Of Income In 1989 To Poverty Level						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	138 874	20 153	30 905	28 863	32 103	26 850
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	471 926	66 428	114 389	94 348	109 966	86 795
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	893 985	130 184	212 780	177 622	205 972	167 427

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	Oregon					District 1				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	2 637 730	45 423	41 626	67 641	110 606	530 363	4 321	4 630	18 634	22 498
Male	1 291 042	23 682	20 432	33 121	60 428	260 194	2 669	2 347	9 329	12 389
Female	1 346 688	21 741	21 194	34 520	50 178	270 169	1 652	2 283	9 305	10 109
Under 5 years	180 722	4 839	3 953	5 520	14 969	37 200	358	427	1 520	2 777
5 to 9 years	191 043	4 390	3 882	5 972	12 246	38 041	401	375	1 645	2 345
10 to 14 years	182 678	4 330	3 930	5 137	10 816	35 907	261	334	1 291	2 048
15 to 19 years	169 762	4 010	3 639	6 042	10 294	32 298	332	336	1 473	2 058
20 to 24 years	165 025	3 731	3 366	7 600	12 177	33 399	477	308	1 679	2 806
25 to 34 years	414 863	8 258	7 681	13 487	22 262	93 319	1 092	1 038	4 225	5 204
35 to 44 years	445 698	6 537	6 543	11 328	14 418	96 786	716	809	3 549	2 996
45 to 54 years	280 797	3 781	4 045	5 594	6 641	58 155	383	458	1 681	1 197
55 to 64 years	225 806	2 450	2 402	3 376	3 590	40 164	186	308	766	600
65 to 74 years	219 157	2 047	1 447	2 547	2 158	36 510	81	187	574	311
75 to 84 years	125 628	928	554	788	888	21 718	28	35	199	149
85 years and over	36 551	122	184	250	147	6 866	6	15	32	7
3 and 4 years	74 295	1 819	1 525	2 159	5 983	15 377	95	159	619	1 106
16 years and over	2 048 835	30 973	29 157	50 177	70 676	412 180	3 270	3 472	13 946	14 927
18 years and over	1 982 124	29 543	27 619	47 890	66 820	399 340	3 121	3 293	13 279	14 163
21 years and over	1 878 079	25 397	25 397	43 311	59 746	380 459	2 913	3 087	12 304	12 798
60 years and over	496 663	4 308	3 209	5 197	4 889	85 106	159	339	1 136	751
62 years and over	452 346	3 875	2 772	4 506	4 115	76 961	138	287	1 012	668
Median age	35.3	26.7	27.8	27.7	22.8	34.5	27.6	29.9	29.2	23.6
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	715 021	9 694	9 481	13 809	20 834	141 494	778	1 030	4 072	3 741
With own children under 18 years	332 326	5 909	5 584	8 579	14 671	68 461	467	567	2 472	2 699
Married-couple families	596 590	5 101	6 157	10 976	14 796	120 763	540	704	3 429	2 682
With own children under 18 years	258 904	2 847	3 312	7 039	10 525	55 427	284	347	2 093	1 953
Female householder, no husband present	87 849	3 828	2 528	1 857	3 710	15 669	177	231	427	641
With own children under 18 years	55 906	2 602	1 785	1 233	2 836	10 107	134	152	313	539
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	653 213	15 711	12 141	27 500	35 932	134 188	1 382	1 179	7 107	7 364
Preprimary	48 282	1 127	887	1 404	2 395	10 952	103	96	496	394
Elementary or high school	427 003	10 638	9 012	13 434	26 723	84 119	774	808	3 562	5 429
College	177 928	3 946	2 242	12 662	6 814	39 117	505	275	3 049	1 541
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 748 500	24 123	22 856	37 370	50 104	353 518	2 492	2 850	11 026	10 464
Less than 9th grade	97 482	1 741	1 748	4 334	15 420	13 065	73	225	771	3 267
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	212 542	4 295	4 876	3 358	8 126	29 273	258	469	740	1 415
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	512 764	6 104	6 789	7 079	10 199	83 281	557	714	1 670	1 954
Some college, no degree	441 484	6 874	5 813	7 254	8 718	93 198	758	875	2 014	1 879
Associate degree	121 097	1 452	1 726	3 274	2 576	25 434	196	214	1 090	602
Bachelor's degree	240 208	2 436	1 306	7 654	3 482	72 825	350	277	2 939	947
Graduate or professional degree	122 923	1 221	598	4 417	1 583	36 442	300	76	1 802	400
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.3	75.0	71.0	79.4	53.0	88.0	86.7	75.6	86.3	55.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.8	15.2	8.3	32.3	10.1	30.9	26.1	12.4	43.0	12.9
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 048 835	30 973	29 157	50 177	70 676	412 180	3 270	3 472	13 946	14 927
In labor force	1 313 912	19 924	18 926	33 384	52 290	286 745	2 278	2 356	10 029	11 386
Civilian labor force	1 310 625	19 855	18 873	33 273	52 135	286 077	2 278	2 354	9 994	11 374
Employed	1 233 373	17 318	16 068	31 254	47 079	274 185	2 081	2 081	9 567	10 564
Unemployed	77 252	2 537	2 805	2 019	5 056	11 892	197	273	427	810
Not in labor force	734 923	11 049	10 231	16 793	18 386	125 435	992	1 116	3 917	3 541
Females 16 years and over	1 059 792	14 462	15 062	25 734	30 750	212 812	1 097	1 746	7 077	6 431
In labor force	591 151	8 884	8 885	15 672	19 148	129 759	729	1 046	4 667	4 332
Civilian labor force	590 840	8 873	8 874	15 672	19 138	129 722	729	1 046	4 667	4 332
Employed	557 264	7 929	7 583	14 700	17 080	124 402	693	848	4 468	4 016
Unemployed	33 576	944	1 291	972	2 058	5 320	36	198	199	316
Not in labor force	468 641	5 578	6 177	10 062	11 602	83 053	368	700	2 410	2 099
Persons 16 to 19 years	135 310	3 119	2 935	5 207	8 395	25 263	301	314	1 241	1 657
Not enrolled in school	32 253	639	1 054	677	3 291	5 401	57	121	129	625
Unemployed or not in labor force	12 685	408	654	318	1 352	1 723	32	57	67	224
Not high school graduate	14 979	324	734	273	2 429	2 216	10	78	41	547
Employed	6 886	80	219	131	1 321	1 117	-	43	28	340
Unemployed	2 650	85	207	39	321	376	10	16	8	81
Not in labor force	5 426	159	308	103	787	718	-	19	5	126
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	1 044 952	15 015	13 097	20 170	27 318	214 319	1 551	1 621	6 006	5 153
Less than \$5,000	53 977	2 035	1 309	2 473	2 065	8 578	169	150	537	406
\$5,000 to \$9,999	100 467	2 562	1 650	1 877	3 286	15 285	179	171	412	426
\$10,000 to \$14,999	105 409	1 770	1 486	1 923	3 967	16 674	181	142	435	642
\$15,000 to \$24,999	209 924	2 990	2 931	3 772	6 511	35 928	212	341	1 055	1 296
\$25,000 to \$34,999	185 303	2 140	2 243	3 028	4 871	35 326	290	203	692	916
\$35,000 to \$49,999	190 791	1 914	1 929	3 377	3 910	41 430	270	301	1 144	747
\$50,000 to \$74,999	133 011	1 207	1 114	2 492	1 946	37 012	153	222	1 141	438
\$75,000 to \$99,999	35 779	272	299	614	450	12 396	42	59	275	162
\$100,000 or more	30 291	125	136	614	312	11 690	55	32	315	120
Mean income (dollars)	34 438	24 107	26 325	32 687	26 197	42 955	34 063	32 078	42 320	29 465
Per capita income (dollars)	13 778	8 240	8 890	10 734	6 996	17 533	13 002	11 789	13 707	7 797

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Oregon					District 1				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	715 021	9 694	9 481	13 809	20 834	141 494	778	1 030	4 072	3 741
With related children under 18 years	347 341	6 733	6 169	8 912	15 498	70 644	467	637	2 548	2 857
With related children under 5 years	141 185	3 016	2 624	3 862	8 298	29 543	214	237	1 025	1 562
Married-couple families	596 590	5 101	6 157	10 976	14 796	120 763	540	704	3 429	2 682
With related children under 18 years	267 765	3 116	3 534	7 174	10 935	56 806	284	375	2 143	2 030
With related children under 5 years	113 553	1 394	1 477	3 312	6 023	25 429	147	134	934	1 159
Female householder, no husband present	87 849	3 828	2 528	1 857	3 710	15 669	177	231	427	641
With related children under 18 years	60 618	3 057	2 067	1 307	3 005	10 765	134	185	313	559
With related children under 5 years	20 774	1 365	925	373	1 444	3 124	42	95	54	256
Persons for whom poverty status is determined ..	2 579 905	42 610	40 077	65 024	107 158	521 897	3 768	4 436	18 329	21 679
Persons under 18 years	642 349	15 101	13 277	19 501	42 269	129 110	1 095	1 253	5 310	8 006
Persons under 5 years	177 188	4 563	3 679	5 416	14 387	36 752	314	393	1 489	2 672
Persons 65 years and over	365 541	3 001	2 117	3 531	3 034	62 297	104	218	795	434
Persons 75 years and over	148 991	996	693	989	952	26 261	28	44	221	129
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	56 820	2 478	1 983	2 181	4 852	7 216	71	144	383	789
With related children under 18 years	42 727	2 159	1 726	1 652	4 383	5 427	54	116	250	710
With related children under 5 years	23 870	1 274	906	813	2 899	2 989	41	64	111	471
Married-couple families	27 449	584	652	1 212	2 619	3 454	8	29	273	423
With related children under 18 years	16 199	432	504	910	2 298	2 062	—	19	176	361
With related children under 5 years	9 760	277	226	496	1 595	1 360	—	14	83	267
Female householder, no husband present	25 278	1 716	1 149	766	1 717	3 202	45	75	88	299
With related children under 18 years	23 214	1 578	1 053	650	1 627	2 913	36	57	60	282
With related children under 5 years	12 337	905	608	292	1 034	1 387	23	42	28	186
Persons for whom poverty status is determined ..	292 930	12 704	10 630	12 918	30 966	41 432	704	905	2 282	5 689
Persons under 18 years	91 249	5 489	4 288	3 752	14 285	11 358	137	321	479	2 219
Persons under 5 years	31 725	2 020	1 481	1 112	5 490	3 832	49	167	116	811
Persons 65 years and over	36 067	778	380	543	672	5 228	32	57	183	96
Persons 75 years and over	19 206	314	137	130	250	2 883	—	22	47	27

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	532 666	1 527	13 993	4 893	30 335	496 791	33 589	7 142	25 031	17 221
Male	262 804	954	6 868	2 434	16 636	239 432	16 377	3 311	12 222	9 197
Female	269 862	573	7 125	2 459	13 699	257 359	17 212	3 831	12 809	8 024
Under 5 years	35 882	177	1 584	420	4 771	35 275	3 554	614	2 090	2 296
5 to 9 years	39 112	135	1 425	394	3 622	34 002	3 319	610	2 258	1 667
10 to 14 years	39 752	114	1 355	395	2 987	30 566	3 488	657	2 111	1 549
15 to 19 years	35 002	120	1 222	464	2 857	28 553	2 712	612	2 060	1 551
20 to 24 years	27 267	233	1 082	424	2 812	32 997	2 364	736	2 298	1 838
25 to 34 years	73 927	288	2 328	806	5 752	88 095	5 792	1 352	4 660	3 765
35 to 44 years	84 851	170	2 040	695	3 654	88 371	4 683	1 162	4 303	2 366
45 to 54 years	57 575	76	1 277	415	1 803	48 559	2 991	735	2 230	1 122
55 to 64 years	51 803	94	898	342	1 100	38 829	1 998	383	1 470	513
65 to 74 years	51 361	75	522	424	700	39 182	1 769	178	1 039	374
75 to 84 years	28 602	40	209	77	235	24 234	808	65	374	162
85 years and over	7 532	5	51	37	42	8 128	111	38	138	18
3 and 4 years	14 608	75	621	182	1 827	14 197	1 384	189	733	873
16 years and over	410 598	1 075	9 390	3 620	18 450	391 143	22 620	5 074	18 261	11 377
18 years and over	395 709	1 031	8 895	3 415	17 285	380 250	21 594	4 890	17 413	10 941
21 years and over	376 796	901	8 116	3 104	15 449	361 522	20 050	4 513	16 022	9 713
60 years and over	114 195	172	1 125	727	1 528	91 649	3 722	457	2 289	776
62 years and over	104 157	151	968	651	1 261	84 133	3 367	390	1 994	662
Median age	36.7	24.6	26.4	29.6	21.6	34.9	27.5	27.9	28.9	24.1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	150 571	263	3 192	935	6 107	128 699	7 800	1 559	5 630	3 075
With own children under 18 years	68 263	168	1 848	540	4 401	59 978	4 712	954	3 476	2 040
Married-couple families	128 156	164	2 000	801	4 551	101 107	3 792	949	4 251	1 923
With own children under 18 years	53 334	99	1 092	436	3 112	44 600	2 108	530	2 781	1 330
Female householder, no husband present	16 460	66	881	87	781	20 499	3 409	491	865	787
With own children under 18 years	11 393	49	560	66	598	11 689	2 268	355	548	550
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	125 321	541	4 192	1 770	9 475	113 354	11 281	1 928	9 044	5 253
Preprimary	8 971	78	390	94	746	8 587	827	114	405	404
Elementary or high school	92 316	295	3 234	1 008	7 799	71 990	8 155	1 374	5 358	3 576
College	24 034	168	568	668	930	32 777	2 299	440	3 281	1 273
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	355 651	748	7 325	2 796	13 286	335 398	18 152	3 913	14 214	8 320
Less than 9th grade	23 947	118	624	324	5 552	17 155	1 401	232	2 394	1 556
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	51 591	137	1 274	274	2 496	40 940	3 582	794	1 586	1 376
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	120 060	185	2 412	800	2 449	98 043	4 828	1 014	2 949	1 955
Some college, no degree	81 695	181	1 686	557	1 595	90 497	5 066	1 143	2 842	1 834
Associate degree	22 922	45	470	190	408	23 498	1 029	325	1 342	553
Bachelor's degree	38 066	48	289	447	520	44 139	1 594	245	2 292	698
Graduate or professional degree	17 370	34	153	204	266	21 126	652	160	809	348
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.8	65.9	68.4	78.6	39.4	82.7	72.5	73.8	72.0	64.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.6	11.0	6.0	23.3	5.9	19.5	12.4	10.4	21.8	12.6
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	410 598	1 075	9 390	3 620	18 450	391 143	22 620	5 074	18 261	11 377
In labor force	247 068	540	5 786	2 447	13 422	261 520	14 977	3 549	12 902	8 777
Civilian labor force	246 481	536	5 779	2 430	13 378	260 957	14 924	3 536	12 877	8 769
Employed	227 860	438	4 734	2 243	11 717	246 782	12 995	3 105	12 133	8 089
Unemployed	18 621	98	1 045	187	1 661	14 175	1 929	431	744	680
Not in labor force	163 530	535	3 604	1 173	5 028	129 623	7 643	1 525	5 359	2 600
Females 16 years and over	210 454	300	4 932	1 781	7 782	205 811	11 749	2 736	9 311	5 115
In labor force	108 869	179	2 765	1 076	4 561	119 859	7 192	1 734	5 891	3 505
Civilian labor force	108 828	175	2 763	1 076	4 561	119 802	7 185	1 734	5 891	3 505
Employed	100 922	142	2 302	985	3 837	113 503	6 421	1 574	5 546	3 243
Unemployed	7 906	33	461	91	724	6 299	764	160	345	262
Not in labor force	101 585	121	2 167	705	3 221	85 952	4 557	1 002	3 420	1 610
Persons 16 to 19 years	27 680	94	983	400	2 352	22 748	2 104	425	1 749	1 219
Not enrolled in school	6 760	11	328	57	874	6 533	453	204	279	502
Unemployed or not in labor force	2 901	—	205	23	357	2 460	276	130	94	197
Not high school graduate	3 225	—	215	20	604	3 151	232	142	115	323
Employed	1 443	—	51	14	320	1 476	62	38	55	171
Unemployed	691	—	46	—	64	449	59	47	—	42
Not in labor force	1 089	—	118	6	220	1 216	111	57	60	110
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	210 498	453	4 285	1 598	7 617	204 272	11 518	2 280	7 345	4 701
Less than \$5,000	13 182	89	567	235	587	9 580	1 527	178	506	284
\$5,000 to \$9,999	24 141	98	531	141	1 203	18 623	2 076	310	672	513
\$10,000 to \$14,999	25 350	50	593	167	1 467	19 839	2 177	217	890	553
\$15,000 to \$24,999	45 221	83	986	411	1 849	42 729	2 439	444	1 449	1 178
\$25,000 to \$34,999	38 437	68	717	224	1 224	37 955	1 557	383	1 399	1 014
\$35,000 to \$49,999	35 225	37	514	224	796	39 141	1 452	414	1 372	789
\$50,000 to \$74,999	19 904	17	268	109	364	26 008	914	195	744	287
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4 731	8	91	36	75	6 135	160	88	207	61
\$100,000 or more	4 307	3	18	51	52	4 262	67	51	106	22
Mean income (dollars)	30 066	20 039	23 169	27 106	21 855	33 324	22 971	29 236	30 100	26 160
Per capita income (dollars)	11 997	6 474	8 381	10 713	5 889	13 814	8 027	9 092	9 486	7 783

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 2					Hispanic origin (of any race)	District 3					Hispanic origin (af any race)
	Race				Race							
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander			
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.												
All Income Levels In 1989												
Families -----	150 571	263	3 192	935	6 107	128 699	7 800	1 559	5 630	3 075		
With related children under 18 years -----	71 407	174	2 102	560	4 624	63 147	5 520	1 036	3 637	2 201		
With related children under 5 years -----	27 444	63	942	247	2 546	28 081	2 501	444	1 602	1 017		
Married-couple families -----	128 156	164	2 000	801	4 551	101 107	3 792	949	4 251	1 923		
With related children under 18 years -----	55 417	105	1 180	453	3 439	46 137	2 366	563	2 840	1 422		
With related children under 5 years -----	21 731	32	537	209	1 902	21 736	1 066	234	1 273	757		
Female householder, no husband present -----	16 460	66	881	87	781	20 499	3 409	491	865	787		
With related children under 18 years -----	12 173	49	687	69	641	12 974	2 718	395	576	580		
With related children under 5 years -----	4 418	16	309	26	347	4 675	1 228	182	230	193		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	522 679	1 218	13 579	4 705	29 464	487 055	32 825	6 944	24 494	16 780		
Persons under 18 years -----	134 258	477	4 900	1 465	12 590	113 657	11 534	2 116	7 513	6 025		
Persons under 5 years -----	35 117	174	1 494	412	4 586	34 484	3 364	561	2 062	2 157		
Persons 65 years and over -----	84 280	102	775	512	907	68 230	2 621	275	1 533	541		
Persons 75 years and over -----	33 545	32	253	88	251	29 536	884	103	499	167		
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level												
Families -----	15 240	72	778	125	1 764	9 401	2 159	327	983	486		
With related children under 18 years -----	10 978	59	673	109	1 612	7 343	1 915	297	806	438		
With related children under 5 years -----	6 110	18	352	71	1 096	4 437	1 142	154	392	242		
Married-couple families -----	8 082	31	261	58	1 115	3 822	492	93	482	194		
With related children under 18 years -----	4 445	23	210	51	995	2 435	392	78	399	183		
With related children under 5 years -----	2 629	11	97	45	716	1 544	251	30	173	104		
Female householder, no husband present -----	6 194	39	435	48	447	4 811	1 541	214	417	219		
With related children under 18 years -----	5 732	34	388	48	429	4 341	1 417	199	372	203		
With related children under 5 years -----	3 077	5	212	26	269	2 552	826	119	210	117		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	70 584	424	4 139	984	10 180	51 458	9 982	1 843	4 863	4 155		
Persons under 18 years -----	23 981	228	1 826	297	5 282	15 230	4 452	679	1 951	1 773		
Persons under 5 years -----	8 370	90	629	148	2 128	5 664	1 581	236	501	705		
Persons 65 years and over -----	10 006	23	157	54	204	6 560	702	33	249	141		
Persons 75 years and over -----	5 207	—	62	18	51	3 549	300	—	48	53		

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	District 4					District 5				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	545 279	2 637	8 506	7 729	13 353	532 631	3 349	7 355	11 354	27 199
Male	267 351	1 459	4 252	3 441	7 132	261 261	2 223	3 654	5 695	15 074
Female	277 928	1 178	4 254	4 288	6 221	271 370	1 126	3 701	5 659	12 125
Under 5 years	36 295	359	718	637	1 625	36 070	391	610	853	3 500
5 to 9 years	39 556	244	770	685	1 508	40 332	291	702	990	3 104
10 to 14 years	38 566	234	815	603	1 391	37 887	233	769	737	2 841
15 to 19 years	36 949	354	708	852	1 262	36 960	492	761	1 193	2 566
20 to 24 years	35 494	268	614	1 197	1 525	35 868	389	626	2 002	3 196
25 to 34 years	79 977	413	1 591	1 596	2 292	79 545	673	1 372	2 200	5 249
35 to 44 years	88 461	369	1 378	1 028	1 786	87 229	599	1 154	1 753	3 616
45 to 54 years	58 544	184	852	510	911	57 964	147	723	758	1 608
55 to 64 years	49 919	104	478	334	488	45 091	68	335	464	889
65 to 74 years	48 424	74	401	206	363	43 680	48	159	304	410
75 to 84 years	26 476	34	154	73	158	24 598	18	91	65	184
85 years and over	6 618	—	27	8	44	7 407	—	53	35	36
3 and 4 years	15 238	121	284	213	672	14 875	144	272	412	1 505
16 years and over	423 682	1 708	6 057	5 700	8 556	411 232	2 300	5 164	8 650	17 366
18 years and over	409 553	1 649	5 723	5 455	8 146	397 272	2 148	4 818	8 328	16 285
21 years and over	385 771	1 391	5 352	4 762	7 271	373 531	1 881	4 329	7 119	14 515
60 years and over	107 503	156	821	418	801	98 210	99	467	627	1 033
62 years and over	97 294	120	713	353	708	89 801	99	414	496	816
Median age	35.6	21.8	28.9	24.4	22.9	35.0	23.6	26.9	24.7	22.4
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	150 881	457	2 044	1 259	2 609	143 376	396	1 656	1 913	5 302
With own children under 18 years	68 539	279	1 203	819	1 720	67 085	283	1 012	1 272	3 811
Married-couple families	125 788	339	1 484	987	1 913	120 776	266	1 020	1 508	3 727
With own children under 18 years	52 403	187	805	656	1 224	53 140	169	538	1 073	2 706
Female householder, no husband present	18 466	88	431	179	469	16 755	88	494	299	1 032
With own children under 18 years	12 219	69	341	139	358	10 498	82	377	167	791
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	138 658	1 114	2 422	3 831	4 931	141 692	1 393	2 420	5 748	8 909
Preprimary	9 703	47	144	168	378	10 069	72	143	241	473
Elementary or high school	89 413	612	1 872	1 497	3 224	89 165	802	1 724	2 009	6 495
College	39 542	455	406	2 166	1 329	42 458	519	553	3 498	1 741
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	358 419	1 178	4 881	3 755	6 042	345 514	1 553	3 887	5 579	11 992
Less than 9th grade	22 962	46	376	361	871	20 353	103	291	484	4 174
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	50 202	122	1 125	423	1 081	40 536	196	797	335	1 758
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	111 534	215	1 433	613	1 474	99 846	319	1 216	1 047	2 367
Some college, no degree	88 273	335	1 149	750	1 422	87 821	534	960	1 091	1 988
Associate degree	24 338	81	408	261	471	24 905	101	309	391	542
Bachelor's degree	38 931	228	258	779	520	46 247	216	237	1 197	797
Graduate or professional degree	22 179	151	132	568	203	25 806	84	77	1 034	366
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.6	85.7	69.2	79.1	67.7	82.4	80.7	72.0	85.3	50.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.0	32.2	8.0	35.9	12.0	20.9	19.3	8.1	40.0	9.7
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	423 682	1 708	6 057	5 700	8 556	411 232	2 300	5 164	8 650	17 366
In labor force	257 218	1 150	3 847	3 161	5 964	261 361	979	3 388	4 845	12 741
Civilian labor force	256 579	1 138	3 847	3 152	5 927	260 531	979	3 357	4 820	12 687
Employed	237 725	959	3 264	2 910	5 283	246 821	845	2 884	4 401	11 426
Unemployed	18 854	179	583	242	644	13 710	134	509	419	1 261
Not in labor force	166 464	558	2 210	2 539	2 592	149 871	1 321	1 776	3 805	4 625
Females 16 years and over	218 690	744	3 011	3 199	4 090	212 025	572	2 637	4 366	7 332
In labor force	113 938	484	1 677	1 684	2 359	118 726	300	1 663	2 354	4 391
Civilian labor force	113 888	484	1 677	1 684	2 359	118 600	300	1 654	2 354	4 381
Employed	105 851	405	1 455	1 573	2 062	112 586	268	1 404	2 128	3 922
Unemployed	8 037	79	222	111	297	6 014	32	250	226	459
Not in labor force	104 752	260	1 334	1 515	1 731	93 299	272	974	2 012	2 941
Persons 16 to 19 years	29 769	262	562	748	989	29 850	358	651	1 069	2 178
Not enrolled in school	6 953	57	186	117	307	6 606	61	215	95	983
Unemployed or not in labor force	3 085	41	141	79	156	2 516	59	121	55	418
Not high school graduate	3 345	41	134	64	190	3 042	41	165	33	765
Employed	1 335	16	26	16	79	1 515	2	61	18	411
Unemployed	616	16	53	22	35	518	—	45	9	99
Not in labor force	1 394	9	55	26	76	1 009	39	59	6	255
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	214 857	875	2 764	2 160	3 564	201 006	618	2 147	3 061	6 283
Less than \$5,000	13 006	124	263	565	322	9 631	126	151	630	466
\$5,000 to \$9,999	24 575	127	366	250	446	17 843	82	272	402	698
\$10,000 to \$14,999	24 768	139	284	177	498	18 778	74	250	254	807
\$15,000 to \$24,999	46 275	149	634	359	744	39 771	107	526	498	1 444
\$25,000 to \$34,999	38 502	148	573	287	610	35 083	77	367	426	1 107
\$35,000 to \$49,999	36 555	92	387	243	557	38 440	63	313	394	1 021
\$50,000 to \$74,999	21 973	60	216	218	284	28 114	63	213	280	573
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4 906	36	28	15	53	7 611	26	33	81	99
\$100,000 or more	4 297	—	13	46	50	5 735	—	22	96	68
Mean income (dollars)	30 325	23 349	24 997	25 941	27 028	35 463	24 350	26 900	27 665	28 337
Per capita income (dollars)	12 059	7 551	8 640	9 342	7 291	13 548	5 582	8 129	9 561	6 923

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 4					District 5				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families -----	150 881	457	2 044	1 259	2 609	143 376	396	1 656	1 913	5 302
With related children under 18 years -----	71 890	289	1 272	849	1 804	70 253	283	1 122	1 318	4 012
With related children under 5 years -----	28 287	106	534	405	945	27 830	132	467	583	2 228
Married-couple families -----	125 788	339	1 484	987	1 913	120 776	266	1 020	1 508	3 727
With related children under 18 years -----	54 359	192	825	665	1 275	55 046	169	591	1 073	2 769
With related children under 5 years -----	21 976	70	312	369	676	22 681	79	260	527	1 529
Female householder, no husband present -----	18 466	88	431	179	469	16 755	88	494	299	1 032
With related children under 18 years -----	13 248	74	371	143	374	11 458	82	429	206	851
With related children under 5 years -----	4 731	33	172	27	190	3 826	46	167	36	458
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	534 459	2 484	8 242	7 170	12 989	513 815	2 315	6 876	10 326	26 246
Persons under 18 years -----	132 588	941	2 621	2 237	5 040	132 736	1 054	2 387	2 976	10 608
Persons under 5 years -----	35 391	334	658	624	1 574	35 444	377	573	829	3 398
Persons 65 years and over -----	78 794	108	550	287	553	71 940	66	299	404	599
Persons 75 years and over -----	30 793	34	149	81	190	28 856	18	144	100	215
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families -----	14 787	72	424	281	465	10 176	104	310	409	1 348
With related children under 18 years -----	11 206	50	350	184	408	7 773	81	290	303	1 215
With related children under 5 years -----	6 096	23	186	98	225	4 238	50	150	141	865
Married-couple families -----	7 214	22	170	169	189	4 877	31	99	230	698
With related children under 18 years -----	4 327	4	118	104	161	2 930	13	79	180	598
With related children under 5 years -----	2 579	4	55	71	93	1 648	11	30	124	415
Female householder, no husband present -----	6 525	40	239	78	236	4 546	51	186	135	516
With related children under 18 years -----	6 019	40	223	63	212	4 209	51	186	107	501
With related children under 5 years -----	3 052	16	122	20	105	2 269	35	113	8	357
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	74 369	720	2 080	2 007	3 079	55 087	874	1 663	2 782	7 863
Persons under 18 years -----	23 248	299	818	488	1 306	17 432	373	644	537	3 705
Persons under 5 years -----	8 073	116	260	172	452	5 786	184	189	175	1 394
Persons 65 years and over -----	7 856	—	77	35	126	6 417	21	56	22	105
Persons 75 years and over -----	3 947	—	35	17	53	3 620	14	18	—	66

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons 18 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households		Female householder, no husband present					
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years				
Congressional District																
County																
Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]																
The State	2 842 321	4.9	2 703 014	49.0	2 640 482	53.9	36 776	35.8	154 934	41.9	757 986	47.5	626 025	44.3	97 605	64.3
District 1	568 501	6.5	531 668	47.5	527 589	56.3	7 928	31.2	37 127	40.6	149 175	49.1	126 797	46.7	16 766	65.1
COUNTY																
Clatsop County (pt.)	32 866	5.8	30 959	39.4	30 810	58.4	344	23.0	1 626	22.2	9 381	48.1	8 199	45.9	974	63.0
Clatsop County	33 301	3.8	32 033	50.6	30 996	55.5	274	33.6	1 754	34.5	9 036	48.0	7 679	44.3	1 013	68.9
Columbia County	37 557	2.3	36 096	46.8	34 764	44.3	345	22.3	1 228	30.5	10 514	49.2	9 087	46.4	953	66.3
Multnomah County (pt.)	87 672	7.9	80 738	45.6	83 348	60.1	742	28.3	6 901	35.3	19 311	51.4	16 383	36.4	2 056	58.1
Washington County	311 554	7.3	288 694	48.1	287 081	57.1	5 386	31.0	21 816	44.0	83 799	51.4	71 037	49.3	9 789	65.5
Yamhill County	65 551	4.6	62 548	50.2	60 590	53.5	837	41.0	3 802	44.5	17 134	50.5	14 412	47.2	1 981	69.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Alpha COP	34 284	6.8	31 938	49.4	31 080	52.9	731	26.1	2 122	45.5	9 495	62.4	8 037	60.8	1 164	69.8
Astoria city	10 069	4.8	9 590	48.3	9 286	52.4	82	43.9	4 844	38.2	2 624	52.4	2 176	47.1	345	75.4
Bastion city	53 310	7.7	48 119	43.3	49 084	66.8	982	31.4	4 861	39.6	14 089	53.0	11 501	50.2	1 982	67.5
Forest Grove city	33 559	6.4	32 698	48.0	32 086	58.7	227	27.3	1 083	42.3	3 199	51.3	2 704	49.3	345	68.2
Hillsboro city	37 520	9.2	34 051	50.9	34 208	58.0	1 058	35.9	3 323	55.9	8 428	56.4	7 864	44.6	1 428	65.5
Lake Oswego city (pt.)	29 875	6.3	28 019	37.4	28 181	50.4	340	21.8	1 574	23.5	8 428	47.2	7 397	45.1	887	73.3
McMinnville city	13 874	6.3	12 760	49.5	16 501	60.5	258	46.1	1 179	49.9	4 632	51.2	3 759	45.1	731	73.3
Newberg city	13 086	4.5	12 495	50.4	11 977	61.3	146	49.3	6 791	35.1	3 331	51.8	2 759	51.8	445	74.8
Portland city (pt.)	85 483	8.0	78 685	45.7	81 133	60.4	722	29.1	6 791	35.1	18 539	39.9	15 672	37.1	2 039	57.8
Tigard city	29 344	5.0	27 876	47.1	27 003	63.4	387	31.3	1 474	40.0	8 886	49.2	6 909	46.9	1 043	60.1
Tualatin city (pt.)	13 271	2.5	12 938	47.6	12 115	67.2	122	19.7	422	27.7	3 586	57.6	3 072	55.7	361	72.6
District 2	568 437	3.6	547 982	44.5	527 912	53.9	7 332	33.7	26 944	41.6	158 188	46.3	133 483	42.6	17 884	69.4
COUNTY																
Baker County	15 317	1.1	15 147	52.4	14 283	52.2	72	6.9	273	16.1	4 443	45.2	3 897	43.0	422	64.7
Crook County	14 111	2.1	13 816	52.4	13 036	57.3	94	28.6	373	47.8	4 086	45.8	3 572	42.7	322	72.0
Deschutes County	74 958	1.8	73 604	52.9	69 778	59.8	435	38.6	2 132	31.2	21 364	43.0	18 431	41.5	2 157	68.8
Gilliam County	1 717	2.2	1 679	45.5	1 603	46.2	40	42.9	194	22.0	2 500	44.9	1 463	41.5	28	64.3
Groton County	7 853	2.0	7 694	57.3	7 313	47.2	42	42.9	194	22.0	2 500	44.9	1 463	41.5	194	66.5
Harney County	7 060	2.1	6 912	52.7	6 519	56.4	52	42.9	194	22.0	2 500	44.9	1 463	41.5	188	70.2
Hood River County	16 903	10.6	15 118	48.5	15 501	50.3	502	35.6	1 899	54.5	4 573	48.3	3 752	47.3	148	59.4
Jackson County	146 389	3.6	141 141	38.5	136 532	53.8	1 566	31.0	6 070	37.9	40 559	45.5	33 914	41.2	5 057	70.4
Jefferson County	13 676	6.2	12 828	40.7	12 265	53.8	298	72.5	1 130	48.3	3 681	50.1	3 014	45.2	427	74.7
Josephine County (pt.)	57 147	2.7	55 599	31.5	53 465	55.4	258	10.5	1 815	28.2	16 424	41.2	13 513	35.9	2 242	67.5
Klamath County	57 702	3.3	55 788	46.2	53 623	51.1	675	36.3	2 545	42.3	15 921	46.6	13 398	42.8	1 794	69.4
Lake County	7 186	2.5	7 036	48.6	6 855	52.5	47	44.7	251	41.6	2 083	48.8	1 849	42.7	125	75.2
Malheur County	26 035	5.8	24 500	41.1	23 832	45.4	1 174	24.7	3 214	36.5	5 930	49.8	5 978	46.4	712	74.2
Morrow County	6 625	7.2	6 077	42.8	6 032	50.8	213	34.0	643	13.5	2 061	50.1	1 753	46.2	219	74.4
Sherman County	1 918	1.8	1 902	56.1	1 765	50.3	13	54.0	13	13.5	15 755	46.3	1 503	43.3	43	81.4
Union County	59 249	5.6	55 945	61.3	54 716	52.7	1 325	36.5	4 116	55.3	15 755	50.3	12 842	46.3	1 926	69.6
Wallowa County	23 691	1.6	23 217	46.8	21 946	50.7	141	27.1	609	29.3	4 411	45.0	5 582	44.7	402	71.9
Wheeler County	21 683	1.0	20 889	55.9	20 438	43.6	395	37.7	1 075	25.0	2 002	43.0	1 728	41.7	190	65.8
Wheeler County	1 396	4.3	20 740	52.8	20 200	51.1	6	37.7	1 075	47.2	6 049	43.0	5 098	44.7	757	64.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Altamont COP	18 591	2.4	18 150	47.1	17 264	46.5	241	39.4	681	36.6	5 331	44.2	4 475	39.5	643	70.1
Ashland city	16 234	5.2	15 392	32.4	15 447	63.4	120	25.0	686	41.6	3 910	49.1	2 976	42.8	737	75.2
Bend city	20 469	2.7	19 924	42.8	18 946	65.1	136	24.3	596	21.8	5 265	51.9	4 207	47.7	787	70.4
City of the Dalles city	11 060	5.8	10 415	49.2	10 303	62.1	238	45.4	550	68.9	3 028	47.4	2 465	45.2	442	60.0
Groton Pass city	17 488	2.5	17 049	35.4	16 199	54.4	76	21.1	532	32.7	3 427	48.5	3 351	42.2	855	69.9
Klamath Falls city	10 040	8.9	9 143	48.5	9 045	58.4	376	58.0	1 029	45.8	2 415	58.6	1 978	51.7	520	80.4
Klamath Falls city	17 737	4.1	17 011	45.9	16 448	58.4	231	35.9	901	44.4	4 446	51.2	3 459	46.6	732	70.8
Lo Grande city	11 763	2.2	11 500	55.3	10 944	57.4	103	35.0	428	33.9	2 796	47.9	2 405	43.5	364	71.2
Medford city	46 951	3.7	45 234	40.9	43 349	61.9	547	27.8	2 160	37.8	12 796	48.3	10 278	42.9	1 943	73.6
Pendleton city	15 127	2.8	14 702	52.7	14 144	58.8	117	24.8	740	41.5	3 605	51.0	2 905	46.2	494	67.6
District 3	568 276	6.6	530 831	54.1	526 003	51.7	8 842	43.6	37 417	47.6	144 889	48.3	110 896	45.6	25 533	58.9
COUNTY																
Clatsop County (pt.)	72 061	4.3	68 946	55.4	67 127	48.9	788	35.8	3 057	39.0	19 697	46.9	16 489	44.6	2 331	59.7
Multnomah County (pt.)	496 215	6.9	461 885	53.9	458 876	52.1	8 054	44.4	34 360	48.3	125 192	48.5	94 407	45.8	23 202	58.8

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school	Percent in private school	College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total				Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
The State -----	52 594	471 851	6.9	199 788	150 654	17 702	8 087	3 165	6 433	1 855 369	81.5	20.6	384 189	102 596
District 1 -----	11 821	91 768	8.7	43 540	27 983	2 701	1 414	454	828	374 624	87.3	30.8	71 877	17 207
COUNTY														
Clockamas County (pt.) -----	823	5 403	6.9	2 709	1 572	105	41	19	45	22 739	95.8	52.7	3 916	1 025
Clatsop County -----	378	5 884	5.0	1 778	1 796	236	137	9	90	22 090	81.8	16.7	5 144	1 486
Columbia County -----	772	7 287	3.9	1 370	2 025	261	112	45	99	24 064	78.0	11.0	5 842	1 402
Multnomah County (pt.) -----	1 548	7 892	15.2	11 402	3 160	225	92	40	93	64 722	92.0	47.0	11 716	3 353
Washington County -----	6 976	52 959	8.9	21 936	15 534	1 516	876	261	379	200 510	88.2	29.8	36 885	7 924
Yamhill County -----	1 324	12 343	9.1	4 345	3 896	358	156	80	122	40 499	79.1	17.1	8 374	2 017
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aloha CDP -----	950	7 151	7.5	2 389	1 755	118	71	11	36	20 505	89.7	22.2	4 002	535
Astoria city -----	96	1 707	3.7	682	490	28	16	—	12	6 640	82.0	16.4	1 502	371
Beaverton city -----	1 354	8 026	8.9	4 248	2 448	148	118	17	13	34 755	91.5	36.0	5 351	1 070
Forest Grove city -----	180	2 165	5.5	1 498	898	104	47	30	27	7 970	75.7	20.4	1 398	372
Hillsboro city -----	723	7 657	7.2	2 104	2 096	297	147	66	84	22 379	81.7	19.3	4 406	770
Lake Oswego city (pt.) -----	740	4 777	7.4	2 567	1 396	91	41	10	40	20 884	96.5	53.9	3 572	952
McMinnville city -----	450	2 881	7.7	1 789	1 214	96	51	10	35	10 712	80.7	19.2	2 106	635
Newberg city -----	287	2 385	10.1	1 010	891	82	40	26	16	7 737	79.1	18.8	1 396	335
Portland city (pt.) -----	1 542	7 667	14.9	11 202	3 143	225	92	40	93	62 802	91.7	46.4	11 248	3 196
Tigard city -----	622	4 289	7.6	2 160	1 216	128	62	13	53	19 708	90.9	30.1	3 466	863
Tualatin city (pt.) -----	325	2 294	5.2	781	622	74	48	9	17	8 092	94.0	35.5	1 768	197
District 2 -----	9 877	100 739	4.9	25 909	30 399	3 780	1 679	774	1 325	373 117	77.6	15.2	83 767	24 878
COUNTY														
Baker County -----	190	2 838	3.6	247	718	51	23	18	10	10 430	75.0	13.3	2 254	785
Crook County -----	220	2 637	4.7	251	818	48	14	9	25	9 151	71.8	10.1	2 116	587
Deschutes County -----	1 423	12 882	3.8	3 842	3 759	324	168	66	90	50 121	83.2	18.9	11 194	3 103
Gilliam County -----	47	341	5.0	35	69	4	2	—	2	1 184	85.4	18.7	262	104
Grant County -----	116	1 523	1.6	133	415	25	7	2	16	5 223	77.2	12.5	1 069	257
Horney County -----	102	1 318	—	200	344	61	17	9	35	4 646	78.0	14.1	941	237
Hood River County -----	366	3 020	6.4	508	768	67	44	7	16	11 008	71.3	18.0	2 001	629
Jackson County -----	2 390	23 993	6.5	7 739	7 945	986	503	168	315	97 604	80.1	17.6	22 787	6 941
Jefferson County -----	381	2 647	3.9	340	653	126	50	23	53	8 258	73.9	12.2	1 665	497
Josephine County (pt.) -----	727	9 193	8.5	2 024	2 603	528	223	135	170	39 700	75.1	12.0	9 992	3 560
Klamath County -----	1 072	10 272	3.3	3 112	3 411	525	183	122	220	36 914	76.2	12.4	8 814	2 308
Lake County -----	124	1 343	3.0	182	324	23	23	—	—	4 720	75.0	14.5	1 139	310
Molhuere County -----	472	5 543	4.7	1 326	1 663	179	70	35	74	16 009	69.9	13.1	2 874	883
Morrow County -----	126	1 589	2.7	194	433	85	31	12	42	4 731	73.9	11.8	1 038	256
Sherman County -----	51	343	—	42	79	5	—	—	5	1 311	83.1	18.9	320	107
Umatilla County -----	950	11 251	3.4	2 692	3 400	512	219	115	176	37 316	75.1	13.3	7 658	2 084
Union County -----	511	4 433	3.6	2 051	1 557	124	63	24	37	14 589	80.2	17.0	3 093	809
Wallowa County -----	145	1 247	2.5	149	294	29	9	5	15	4 703	81.2	15.7	975	280
Wasco County -----	450	4 085	6.9	810	1 073	74	28	24	22	14 484	77.4	14.5	3 322	1 056
Wheeler County -----	14	241	1.7	32	73	4	2	—	2	1 015	69.4	10.7	253	85
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Altamont CDP -----	422	3 176	1.3	754	1 074	194	64	18	112	12 105	78.9	10.4	2 979	808
Ashland city -----	376	2 395	6.3	3 006	1 353	60	45	—	15	10 047	90.0	42.7	1 928	612
Bend city -----	365	3 224	7.1	1 541	1 057	74	56	14	4	13 244	85.3	23.0	2 290	586
City of the Dalles city -----	232	2 067	7.3	423	567	31	7	16	8	7 399	78.1	15.8	1 592	570
Grants Pass city -----	241	2 830	5.4	700	818	179	77	50	52	11 745	76.1	14.0	2 497	947
Hermiston city -----	144	1 955	1.0	239	559	46	14	6	26	6 023	71.9	11.7	1 092	279
Klamath Falls city -----	369	2 885	6.0	1 819	1 201	152	63	44	45	10 833	75.3	15.7	2 355	639
Lo Grande city -----	270	1 964	4.8	1 627	873	59	24	16	19	7 000	80.8	19.5	1 467	406
Medford city -----	799	7 197	10.2	1 870	2 488	453	237	61	155	31 088	81.7	17.9	6 831	2 178
Pendleton city -----	246	2 386	2.9	1 158	874	157	49	44	64	9 634	78.5	17.6	1 973	550
District 3 -----	10 021	87 956	9.0	39 247	27 432	3 780	1 713	575	1 482	374 589	81.5	19.0	72 197	17 985
COUNTY														
Clockamas County (pt.) -----	1 223	12 043	8.2	4 257	3 381	330	123	86	115	47 889	84.4	18.9	10 177	2 369
Multnomah County (pt.) -----	8 798	75 913	9.1	34 990	24 051	3 450	1 590	489	1 367	326 700	81.1	19.0	62 020	15 616
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Gresham city -----	1 402	11 981	7.4	4 372	3 758	483	237	53	193	42 726	83.6	15.9	8 530	1 607
Hazelwood CDP -----	158	1 673	10.0	609	547	69	53	16	—	7 733	79.4	12.7	1 827	536
Lake Oswego city (pt.) -----	—	27	—	66	19	—	—	—	—	478	98.5	54.4	64	20
Milwaukie city -----	289	2 833	6.5	1 177	790	73	19	23	31	12 745	84.9	17.6	2 783	772
Oak Grove CDP (pt.) -----	95	673	11.3	266	165	6	6	—	—	4 037	87.2	20.0	780	222
Oatfield CDP (pt.) -----	73	795	8.2	293	274	14	10	—	4	2 935	91.2	21.9	681	135
Portland city (pt.) -----	6 207	51 295	10.3	26 408	16 463	2 448	1 080	366	998	234 934	80.5	20.5	43 056	11 571
Powellhurst-Centennial CDP -----	506	4 721	4.0	1 357	1 504	214	105	34	75	18 030	78.1	9.2	3 742	777
District 4 -----	10 141	94 372	5.5	43 093	31 700	3 658	1 433	711	1 514	370 290	79.4	17.1	80 585	22 400
COUNTY														
Benton County (pt.) -----	334	2 739	7.3	895	788	73	38	10	25	9 391	80.6	24.1	2 014	499
Coos County -----	925	10 523	3.8	2 613	2 857	362	103	110	149	41 031	75.5	12.3	9 660	3 158
Curry County -----	182	2 618	2.2	427	755	135	72	21	42	14 343	78.1	12.8	3 904	1 589
Douglas County -----	1 551	16 924	4.9	3 579	5 175	778	271	121	386	61 986	74.5	11.7	14 378	4 072
Josephine County (pt.) -----	35	954	7.5	202	302	61	52	6	3	3 748	76.0	11.8	1 049	257
Lone County -----	5 457	44 968	5.5	30 558	16 696	1 542	695	266	581	180 913	83.0	22.2	36 661	9 507
Linn County -----	1 657	15 646	7.3	4 819	5 127	707	202	177	328	58 878	76.2	11.0	12 919	3 318
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Albany city (pt.) -----	543	4 607	6.2	2 143	1 667	274	104	83	87	18 556	81.1	12.4	4 089	949
Coos Bay city -----	318	2 331	4.8	693	782	125	33	42	50	10 166	76.9	13.8	2 493	853
Corvallis city (pt.) -----	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	100.0	—	6	—
Eugene city -----	2 278	15 324	7.3	21 440	7 658	467	214	66	187	69 995	88.6	34.9	12 615	3 306

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Prepri'mary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bochelar's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- played	Not in labor force					
District 4—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.														
Lebanon city	183	1 770	5.3	473	588	90	—	36	54	6 972	72.1	9.4	1 627	525
Roseburg city	372	2 631	5.7	726	831	141	75	7	59	11 255	76.7	15.6	2 549	770
Santa Clara CDP	279	2 318	4.0	713	768	69	29	10	30	8 277	87.1	16.8	1 726	431
Springfield city	871	7 318	4.5	3 055	2 420	388	174	78	136	26 924	77.7	10.8	5 661	1 062
District 5	10 734	97 016	6.7	47 999	33 140	3 783	1 848	651	1 284	362 749	81.6	20.7	75 763	20 126
COUNTY														
Benton County (pt.)	1 334	7 512	6.2	16 810	5 215	178	91	18	69	30 802	92.0	46.5	5 402	1 435
Clackamas County (pt.)	3 449	32 205	6.3	9 659	10 012	1 120	610	182	328	111 744	84.1	19.7	23 535	5 220
Lincoln County	709	6 094	3.6	1 422	1 536	198	139	31	28	27 491	80.5	16.7	6 675	2 338
Marion County	3 894	38 905	7.6	14 918	12 460	1 887	845	346	696	146 583	78.7	17.5	29 952	8 020
Polk County	994	8 785	6.9	4 581	3 026	340	129	70	141	30 864	80.0	21.2	6 508	1 758
Tillamook County	354	3 515	4.7	609	891	60	34	4	22	15 265	76.3	13.1	3 691	1 355
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Corvallis city (pt.)	1 030	5 030	4.8	15 872	4 529	160	81	18	61	23 327	92.1	49.0	3 873	1 073
Four Corners CDP	174	2 116	7.4	402	646	68	28	14	26	7 770	79.6	11.6	1 723	481
Gladstone city	193	1 893	12.7	522	600	60	27	25	8	6 660	85.6	19.1	1 417	363
Hayesville CDP	251	2 529	8.0	1 190	946	118	75	17	26	8 846	82.7	16.5	1 916	403
Keizer city	492	3 654	4.2	1 197	1 169	154	73	47	34	14 382	81.9	17.5	2 924	828
Lake Oswego city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak Grove CDP (pt.)	117	1 129	8.1	474	299	51	22	—	29	4 859	79.6	15.0	968	316
Oatfield CDP (pt.)	209	1 965	8.8	652	674	14	6	6	2	7 302	89.0	20.3	1 643	416
Oregon City city	251	2 525	3.2	782	899	112	49	7	56	9 050	80.9	12.8	1 922	391
Salem city	1 820	16 613	7.6	8 854	5 572	888	365	157	366	70 260	81.5	21.7	14 566	3 859
Tualatin city (pt.)	65	245	5.7	108	36	—	—	—	—	1 144	96.2	53.9	172	14
West Linn city	528	3 182	3.9	1 174	874	55	37	—	18	10 431	92.1	36.5	2 029	381
Woodburn city	246	2 161	3.5	516	632	183	86	33	64	8 518	63.4	8.5	1 477	776

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Persons 16 years and over																
State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Labor force					Workers					Worked in 1989		Females with own children under 6 years		Own children under 6 years in families, all subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force	
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Percent un- employed	Means of transportation to work		Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent using public trans- portation		Total	Total	Percent in labor force		
	Total	Female	Total	Female		Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools			Percent using public trans- portation						
The State																
District 1	439 954	225 450	69.8	61.2	306 224	4.3	288 422	85.7	12.1	4.2	334 110	251 056	181 428	34 275	60.5	27 390
COUNTY																
Clackamas County (pt.)	25 642	13 571	71.1	61.5	18 167	3.1	17 423	90.5	8.5	3.0	19 734	15 325	11 368	1 793	54.5	1 285
Clatsop County	25 673	13 134	61.8	53.2	15 637	5.4	14 696	83.4	15.4	.4	17 732	11 818	7 740	1 875	58.2	1 484
Columbia County	27 856	14 051	62.3	50.3	17 328	5.5	16 002	91.2	14.6	.2	18 801	13 571	9 687	2 446	51.0	1 547
Multnomah County (pt.)	75 888	37 973	69.7	63.4	52 877	4.3	49 894	72.9	9.3	10.0	57 977	43 524	30 324	3 841	67.1	3 090
Washington County	236 229	122 248	72.8	64.0	171 725	4.1	161 994	88.8	12.1	3.8	184 780	142 526	105 400	20 460	62.0	16 813
Yamhill County	48 666	24 473	62.8	54.2	30 490	5.0	28 413	86.0	15.5	.6	35 086	24 292	16 909	4 160	55.5	3 171
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Aloha CDP	23 968	12 160	78.2	69.8	18 675	3.9	17 703	90.9	11.0	3.8	19 884	15 919	11 983	2 652	60.6	2 164
Astoria city	7 740	4 003	62.2	51.2	4 722	6.2	4 424	84.3	15.7	1.0	5 340	3 634	2 368	618	54.7	513
Beaverton city	41 266	21 857	67.8	57.8	31 306	3.8	29 661	87.6	10.9	4.9	33 243	26 411	19 675	3 524	60.3	2 872
Forest Grove city	10 302	5 492	62.1	52.4	6 384	6.2	5 901	85.0	14.6	2.1	7 206	4 831	3 348	805	58.4	695
Hillsboro city	26 999	13 776	71.8	62.9	19 360	4.1	18 215	88.5	15.2	3.5	20 972	15 786	11 641	2 739	54.0	2 293
Lake Oswego city (pt.)	23 571	12 499	71.5	61.5	16 787	3.0	16 089	90.4	8.4	3.0	18 239	14 218	10 634	1 540	53.3	1 081
McMinnville city	13 662	7 237	61.8	53.0	8 411	4.9	7 861	85.5	14.2	.8	9 623	6 493	4 427	1 201	53.6	885
Newberg city	9 605	5 106	67.7	58.5	6 492	4.4	6 070	84.0	18.7	.7	7 113	4 926	3 585	974	65.5	845
Portland city (pt.)	73 880	37 052	69.8	63.6	51 501	4.4	48 571	72.2	9.3	10.4	56 433	42 220	29 288	3 824	67.6	3 126
Tigard city	22 815	11 958	72.7	65.1	16 569	4.0	15 686	89.4	11.6	4.2	17 897	14 094	10 740	1 984	66.1	1 715
Tualatin city (pt.)	9 648	4 952	80.8	73.2	7 777	3.0	7 474	91.4	10.7	3.4	8 362	6 639	5 195	1 987	63.1	829
District 2	434 140	221 273	60.6	52.0	262 274	8.0	236 929	87.6	12.7	.4	294 679	200 972	137 437	32 264	58.4	26 219
COUNTY																
Baker County	11 738	5 958	56.7	48.2	6 440	7.3	6 012	84.3	13.5	.1	7 611	5 167	3 585	861	52.6	566
Clack County	10 739	5 461	59.7	48.8	6 409	6.9	5 821	88.3	13.6	.2	7 227	5 005	3 533	927	60.5	665
Deschutes County	57 638	29 213	43.5	58.9	37 713	4.9	35 213	90.2	12.6	.3	41 317	30 139	20 563	4 386	65.6	3 714
Gilliam County	1 288	655	62.7	53.9	807	2.7	775	82.8	11.2	.4	963	654	470	106	77.4	107
Grant County	5 954	2 972	63.5	53.2	3 777	12.6	3 233	81.1	15.9	—	4 306	2 797	1 912	441	56.7	346
Horne County	5 280	2 625	64.0	54.4	3 370	9.5	2 970	83.1	9.8	.2	3 877	2 381	1 624	431	56.1	313
Hood River County	12 649	6 188	66.9	54.7	8 448	8.6	7 588	82.2	12.5	.7	9 251	6 083	3 911	994	60.2	590
Jackson County	113 834	58 850	59.6	51.8	67 733	7.4	61 490	88.3	11.3	1.1	76 018	52 747	35 861	8 131	54.9	5 980
Jefferson County	9 725	8 883	62.5	51.6	6 073	7.8	5 549	87.8	16.9	.1	6 922	4 501	3 304	864	48.1	767
Josephine County (pt.)	44 845	23 535	52.0	44.3	23 319	10.7	20 455	89.2	12.1	.1	25 831	17 118	11 627	2 755	56.8	2 184
Klamath County	44 024	21 958	60.3	51.3	26 276	10.0	23 366	89.4	13.7	.7	29 867	20 313	13 989	3 347	56.1	2 589
Lake County	5 348	2 666	64.8	54.0	3 467	8.2	3 109	81.2	12.8	.7	3 906	2 603	1 764	422	53.6	336
Malheur County	18 950	9 737	61.3	51.1	11 604	7.0	10 635	83.4	11.7	.2	13 346	8 704	6 204	1 590	55.7	1 322
Morrow County	5 544	2 761	64.4	51.8	3 558	9.0	3 177	83.5	15.5	.2	3 976	2 634	1 825	453	59.2	388
Sherman County	1 433	705	57.7	45.8	827	6.4	765	76.7	12.4	—	1 046	624	445	125	57.6	110
Umatilla County	44 531	22 083	62.9	55.5	27 984	8.5	25 151	89.3	15.1	.2	31 266	21 187	14 504	3 600	65.0	3 374
Union County	17 815	9 194	60.6	51.5	10 771	7.9	9 677	84.5	11.4	.1	12 599	8 200	5 334	1 207	57.6	1 100
Wallowa County	5 245	2 653	61.8	54.1	3 239	10.7	2 805	79.1	9.7	—	3 693	2 343	1 585	380	66.8	368
Wasco County	16 435	8 597	59.1	49.3	9 699	9.2	8 655	87.6	13.3	—	10 955	7 314	5 112	1 176	58.9	1 033
Wheeler County	1 125	559	49.8	40.4	560	10.9	483	65.6	9.3	1.0	702	412	285	68	38.2	40
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Altamont CDP	14 261	7 284	60.8	51.8	8 546	8.1	7 723	91.9	11.3	.9	9 426	6 822	4 557	1 041	62.3	950
Ashland city	13 125	6 999	62.9	52.2	8 722	6.2	7 596	77.6	10.7	1.1	9 426	6 822	4 557	1 041	62.3	950
Band city	15 851	8 157	79.3	63.4	11 272	4.2	10 435	88.1	12.9	.5	12 098	8 891	6 024	2 220	66.5	1 086
City of the Dalles city	8 413	4 560	58.6	48.7	4 908	9.1	4 411	88.2	14.0	—	5 526	3 748	2 628	564	66.5	581
Grants Pass city	17 513	9 065	51.4	43.1	7 587	9.3	6 705	88.2	10.0	—	8 251	5 565	3 849	751	59.1	821
Hermiston city	3 471	1 848	53.8	48.1	2 357	10.1	2 176	90.4	15.3	1.0	4 971	3 398	2 173	155	54.5	682
Klamath Falls city	13 720	6 844	59.0	52.4	8 015	9.5	7 176	89.4	15.3	.6	9 393	6 416	4 304	1 155	54.5	844
La Grande city	9 055	4 800	60.5	53.4	5 472	7.4	4 949	81.2	8.4	—	6 459	4 116	2 565	561	67.9	631
Medford city	36 452	19 408	61.9	52.7	22 502	7.0	20 505	90.0	12.0	1.2	24 583	17 623	12 616	3 012	55.5	2 207
Pendleton city	12 025	5 925	58.5	58.3	7 030	8.4	6 336	88.1	12.0	—	8 323	5 721	4 060	850	69.4	801
District 3	441 054	231 169	67.1	58.7	295 378	5.9	272 046	83.1	13.5	8.7	318 044	236 927	169 014	34 291	60.7	27 662

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over															
	Labor force				Workers			Worked in 1989		Females with own children under 6 years		Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force				
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force	Percent un- employed	Means of transportation to work		Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in corpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total		Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989			
	Total	Female			Total	Percent using car, truck, or van							Percent in corpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks
District 3—Con.																
COUNTY																
Clackamas County (pt.)	55 712	28 968	67.5	37 517	57.7	4.4	90.1	12.3	31 008	4 158	58.3					
Multnomah County (pt.)	385 342	202 201	67.1	257 861	58.9	6.1	82.1	13.6	205 919	30 133	61.0					
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Gresham city	51 449	26 935	71.2	36 537	61.7	4.4	88.6	13.0	30 252	4 436	61.2					
Hazelwood CDP	8 988	4 488	66.3	5 952	58.3	5.3	86.9	12.3	4 742	6 17	60.3					
Lake Oswego city (pt.)	14 806	7 891	69.9	9 949	69.6	2.5	94.5	14.4	8 319	1 20	65.0					
Milwaukie city	14 806	7 891	69.9	9 949	69.6	2.5	94.5	14.4	8 319	1 20	65.0					
Oak Grove CDP (pt.)	3 506	1 777	67.2	2 561	59.5	4.6	89.2	11.1	2 193	1 502	68.0					
Portland city	276 188	145 818	68.7	181 628	60.5	3.1	88.5	12.5	143 459	22 4	49.1					
Powdermill-Centennial CDP	21 604	11 220	65.9	14 218	56.7	6.0	86.5	14.2	11 492	2 084	57.5					
District 4																
COUNTY																
Benton County (pt.)	10 909	5 497	68.3	7 416	57.8	4.5	88.0	12.9	5 879	912	59.0					
Coos County	46 712	23 989	55.6	25 746	47.8	9.2	88.8	12.2	19 772	3 232	55.9					
Curry County	15 753	8 041	49.3	7 708	41.7	4.6	86.3	11.1	5 927	5 884	53.7					
Douglas County	71 976	36 762	57.3	41 177	48.1	8.6	88.9	12.7	30 424	20 218	52.8					
Josephine County (pt.)	4 273	2 089	55.9	2 390	47.8	7.2	88.2	10.3	1 820	1 249	56.6					
Lane County	220 961	114 726	63.3	139 660	55.4	7.1	84.8	11.4	107 639	15 761	58.3					
Ulin County	69 505	35 753	61.7	42 756	51.1	7.8	90.0	13.7	33 125	5 371	51.7					
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Albany city (pt.)	22 554	11 916	64.1	14 439	54.4	6.9	91.1	12.4	11 292	1 910	55.0					
Coos Bay city	11 853	6 281	58.3	6 755	49.8	10.1	90.2	13.3	4 967	876	61.4					
Corvallis city (pt.)	91 203	47 950	64.1	58 405	58.1	6.4	88.9	9.9	44 030	5 895	61.7					
Eugene city	18 239	4 871	38.0	4 760	49.6	10.4	91.0	13.2	3 700	1 135	62.0					
Lebanon city	18 174	6 874	37.7	7 581	51.0	5.7	89.6	11.6	5 813	3 924	69.4					
Roseburg city	6 677	3 718	70.4	6 779	62.1	5.7	93.4	11.0	5 485	1 924	55.0					
Santa Clara CDP	33 429	17 569	66.1	22 035	56.7	8.0	87.9	12.3	16 847	3 215	60.0					
Springfield city	436 527	223 218	63.5	276 414	56.0	5.6	87.5	13.5	219 367	32 416	60.0					
District 5																
COUNTY																
Benton County (pt.)	45 722	22 689	60.3	27 394	55.8	5.5	76.9	9.5	20 831	2 874	54.3					
Clackamas County (pt.)	131 119	66 894	70.0	91 560	60.7	4.4	89.9	11.8	74 595	10 387	61.7					
Lincoln County	30 656	16 074	57.1	17 339	50.6	5.7	85.6	13.3	13 558	9 018	61.8					
Madras County	174 405	88 902	62.2	108 251	55.4	6.3	88.8	13.6	83 632	13 422	59.2					
Polk County	37 640	19 874	61.1	22 896	52.5	6.9	87.1	13.7	17 988	2 478	62.2					
Tillamook County	16 985	8 745	53.0	8 974	46.2	7.0	85.1	15.4	6 980	1 037	61.2					
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Corvallis city (pt.)	37 184	18 344	58.2	21 488	54.9	5.6	72.5	9.2	15 997	2 243	53.5					
Four Corners CDP	9 207	4 932	67.6	6 174	40.4	5.5	87.2	14.3	5 081	3 793	67.5					
Gladstone city	7 741	4 099	67.6	5 227	59.0	3.7	92.9	10.6	4 315	628	64.5					
Hoyesville CDP	10 874	5 679	63.8	7 524	63.8	6.2	89.5	16.7	6 003	4 401	65.4					
Keizer city	16 742	8 835	68.2	11 415	60.5	5.6	93.1	14.7	8 966	1 179	65.1					
Lake Oswego city (pt.)	5 616	2 968	65.5	3 481	56.9	4.0	88.1	10.2	3 137	432	70.6					
Oak Grove CDP (pt.)	8 490	4 350	72.5	6 130	64.2	4.3	91.9	10.4	5 052	558	67.4					
Orfield CDP (pt.)	11 081	5 879	68.2	7 538	58.3	3.4	90.2	11.1	6 152	1 052	56.8					
Salem city	84 278	42 708	59.1	49 664	55.2	6.4	87.5	15.3	40 238	6 276	60.8					
Tualatin city (pt.)	12 007	6 172	74.2	9 904	71.5	2.6	92.5	5.5	8 663	1 58	69.0					
West Linn city	10 080	5 432	50.3	5 062	37.0	5.6	91.6	9.8	7 539	1 130	62.1					
Woodburn city	10 080	5 432	50.3	5 062	37.0	5.6	90.8	26.2	3 475	851	46.9					

Table 21. Disability Status: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
The State	1 781 044	10.0	4.1	3.3	1.8	2.3	375 075	16.9	13.3	9.6	49.1	79.8	25.5	77.7
District 1	370 091	7.7	2.8	2.6	1.4	1.9	63 509	17.0	13.2	9.6	53.9	82.9	31.8	81.3
COUNTY														
Clackamas County (pt.)	21 934	4.9	1.4	2.3	.8	1.8	3 555	13.6	10.4	6.9	61.8	80.7	44.8	80.1
Clatsop County	19 993	9.7	4.0	3.1	1.6	2.0	5 267	16.2	12.2	9.6	45.3	78.7	26.3	76.2
Columbia County	23 050	10.5	4.5	4.3	2.0	3.4	4 606	19.9	16.4	10.7	46.9	76.4	27.2	74.2
Multnomah County (pt.)	62 583	8.1	3.3	2.7	1.6	1.9	11 623	15.2	12.3	8.1	48.4	84.8	27.3	82.7
Washington County	203 866	6.9	2.2	2.3	1.3	1.7	30 432	17.8	13.7	10.0	57.9	84.3	34.2	83.1
Yamhill County	38 665	10.1	3.7	2.9	1.6	2.0	8 026	17.2	12.4	10.8	53.2	79.2	31.3	77.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aloha COP	22 129	6.6	1.6	2.7	1.2	2.1	1 764	15.2	12.2	7.8	62.2	85.2	52.0	84.1
Astoria city	5 929	10.0	3.5	3.2	1.3	2.2	1 555	20.8	13.1	13.9	51.9	79.4	26.3	77.3
Beaverton city	36 346	5.8	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.4	4 571	21.9	17.0	11.4	59.3	85.9	29.9	84.9
Forest Grove city	8 259	8.9	3.9	3.2	2.2	1.9	1 717	16.5	11.9	7.9	43.0	79.3	14.9	77.4
Hillsboro city	23 411	9.3	3.2	2.4	1.1	1.8	3 045	21.9	17.9	13.0	56.7	83.9	21.0	82.0
Lake Oswego city (pt.)	20 165	4.4	1.2	2.1	.7	1.8	3 253	13.5	10.4	6.7	62.1	80.7	52.6	80.1
McMinnville city	10 691	9.6	3.6	2.6	1.5	1.6	2 666	17.3	14.4	9.7	53.6	79.1	32.7	77.3
Newberg city	7 819	9.8	2.8	2.8	1.5	2.0	1 402	17.0	9.0	10.7	62.5	83.3	38.5	81.9
Portland city (pt.)	60 864	8.3	3.3	2.8	1.6	1.9	11 329	15.7	12.7	8.4	48.5	85.1	27.7	82.9
Tigard city	19 455	6.3	2.3	2.5	1.4	1.8	3 295	16.7	13.1	10.3	57.8	85.5	34.1	84.5
Tualatin city (pt.)	9 014	6.2	1.4	.9	.7	.8	614	14.0	10.3	3.7	70.6	86.7	72.3	85.8
District 2	341 094	10.9	4.9	3.1	1.8	2.1	85 925	14.6	11.8	8.0	45.2	77.8	21.5	75.1
COUNTY														
Baker County	8 637	13.2	6.5	3.5	1.7	2.2	2 774	17.1	14.4	7.9	39.2	78.0	8.0	74.0
Crook County	8 431	10.9	3.9	6.8	1.4	6.0	2 184	17.4	10.9	12.8	54.7	76.1	26.9	74.4
Oeschutes County	47 110	9.6	3.6	2.0	1.2	1.4	10 120	13.9	11.5	7.2	52.3	80.4	21.5	78.3
Gilliam County	956	9.2	4.2	1.9	.3	1.7	332	8.1	8.1	3.6	43.2	81.5	33.3	78.1
Grant County	4 807	9.2	3.7	1.4	.8	.9	1 061	7.8	6.7	3.2	47.4	77.5	25.0	75.1
Harney County	4 279	8.2	4.6	2.2	1.2	1.7	950	13.9	13.8	7.3	40.4	78.1	20.0	75.7
Hood River County	10 217	8.5	3.5	3.3	1.4	2.8	2 279	15.7	14.1	8.0	48.7	82.8	20.5	80.8
Jackson County	89 137	11.0	5.2	3.3	1.9	2.3	22 868	15.3	11.6	9.2	43.0	77.5	17.6	74.8
Jefferson County	7 975	10.0	4.1	1.9	1.1	1.2	1 664	18.0	15.0	10.7	47.6	76.1	36.0	73.6
Josephine County (pt.)	32 680	14.7	7.2	4.0	3.0	2.6	11 528	13.4	10.9	6.8	40.2	73.9	25.8	70.3
Klamath County	35 347	10.7	5.0	3.1	2.2	2.0	8 067	15.6	12.7	8.8	44.1	75.2	25.1	72.9
Lake County	4 311	11.7	4.7	1.6	.7	1.4	1 002	19.9	16.1	9.4	52.9	78.6	21.9	76.0
Malheur County	14 886	10.4	5.3	3.2	2.4	2.0	3 846	13.6	11.7	7.5	37.9	77.4	18.2	74.6
Marrow County	4 629	11.2	4.8	3.2	1.3	2.5	868	10.9	6.9	8.2	48.1	77.3	3.3	74.9
Sherman County	1 110	10.7	5.7	1.4	1.4	.5	323	3.7	3.7	1.2	42.0	73.6	12.5	71.0
Umatilla County	34 740	10.5	4.5	2.6	1.5	1.7	7 832	12.7	11.0	6.6	47.7	81.0	22.7	78.3
Union County	14 409	11.1	4.6	2.8	1.6	2.1	3 120	16.7	13.8	8.4	47.6	75.8	22.6	73.5
Wallowa County	4 003	12.4	6.5	2.5	2.3	1.3	1 211	11.8	10.6	5.4	37.2	81.4	—	77.7
Wasco County	12 604	10.1	4.0	3.6	1.9	2.5	3 597	15.1	12.3	7.5	51.3	76.9	34.2	75.1
Wheeler County	826	13.1	6.4	2.2	1.5	1.2	299	14.4	13.4	7.0	40.7	66.9	33.3	63.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Altamont COP	11 261	10.3	4.9	3.3	2.1	1.9	2 863	16.8	12.9	11.4	44.0	77.1	32.0	74.6
Ashland city	10 942	7.3	2.9	1.9	1.0	1.5	2 140	13.8	11.7	6.8	49.4	75.8	12.5	74.5
Bend city	13 023	8.1	2.4	1.9	.8	1.4	2 536	15.6	12.3	7.4	61.5	85.3	8.3	84.0
City of the Dalles city	6 214	9.8	4.1	4.2	2.0	3.1	2 042	17.1	14.1	7.8	50.6	79.0	36.8	77.0
Grants Pass city	9 607	13.6	6.1	4.3	2.6	3.0	3 495	19.2	16.2	10.5	47.4	80.4	17.5	77.5
Hermiston city	5 893	8.6	4.2	3.1	1.1	2.3	1 206	9.9	8.9	4.6	45.3	80.5	17.5	78.1
Klamath Falls city	10 909	10.9	5.3	4.0	2.7	2.9	2 511	19.0	15.3	10.9	41.0	74.8	17.5	72.6
La Grande city	7 219	10.7	4.3	3.9	1.8	3.1	1 559	21.3	16.9	10.6	50.3	76.7	30.7	74.6
Medford city	28 094	11.2	5.4	3.3	2.0	2.2	7 752	18.1	13.1	12.1	43.1	81.8	13.2	78.8
Pendleton city	8 418	11.3	4.2	3.6	1.6	2.4	1 973	16.9	13.2	8.9	51.5	83.3	28.1	80.6
District 3	362 830	10.3	4.2	4.0	2.1	2.8	72 819	20.2	16.2	11.6	50.4	82.6	25.0	80.5
COUNTY														
Clackamas County (pt.)	46 085	9.0	3.6	3.3	1.7	2.3	9 148	18.2	14.7	10.2	48.8	82.1	23.0	80.1
Multnomah County (pt.)	316 745	10.5	4.3	4.1	2.2	2.9	63 671	20.5	16.4	11.8	50.6	82.7	25.2	80.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Gresham city	44 327	8.6	3.0	2.8	1.3	2.0	6 392	21.2	16.9	11.5	54.3	83.3	21.2	81.6
Hazelwood COP	7 308	11.0	4.2	3.2	2.0	2.3	1 449	15.2	14.6	8.8	51.2	82.6	29.4	80.2
Lake Oswego city (pt.)	442	1.8	—	1.4	—	1.4	77	11.7	—	11.7	100.0	81.8	—	82.1
Milwaukie city	11 998	9.2	3.4	4.3	2.3	2.9	2 721	15.6	11.9	9.7	51.2	83.1	24.7	81.5
Oak Grove COP (pt.)	2 939	8.3	3.5	2.6	1.5	1.9	1 359	16.7	14.4	8.6	50.6	86.5	18.2	84.6
Oatfield COP (pt.)	2 965	6.7	2.7	3.3	1.2	2.4	534	13.3	11.6	9.7	33.2	82.5	16.2	80.0
Portland city (pt.)	223 783	10.9	4.6	4.6	2.4	3.2	49 234	21.4	17.0	12.4	49.4	82.6	24.6	80.3
Powellhurst-Centennial COP	18 134	11.9	4.6	3.9	2.6	2.4	3 066	17.3	15.4	9.0	50.9	80.2	27.4	78.0
District 4	355 288	11.7	5.0	3.4	2.0	2.2	79 856	16.4	13.0	9.5	46.3	76.5	23.1	74.0
COUNTY														
Benton County (pt.)	9 274	10.2	4.0	2.5	1.4	1.6	1 588	16.5	15.5	9.3	48.2	80.3	26.6	77.8
Coos County	35 627	14.9	7.4	4.2	2.6	2.7	10 052	14.8	11.8	8.8	42.3	75.1	23.8	71.4
Curry County	10 927	13.7	7.0	4.4	2.6	2.9	4 669	7.9	6.4	3.5	35.6	72.2	21.1	68.4
O Douglas County	57 082	13.8	6.2	3.3	2.1	2.1	13 954	16.1	14.6	8.6	44.0	74.4	19.4	71.3
Josephine County (pt.)	3 449	13.8	5.9	3.9	2.2	3.1	793	6.6	5.7	1.1	44.9	71.0	14.7	68.6
Lane County	183 060	10.2	4.1	3.0	1.8	2.0	35 801	17.7	13.6	10.7	49.3	77.3	23.9	75.3
Linn County	55 869	11.9	4.9	4.0	2.1	2.7	12 999	18.0	13.2	10.7	46.3	77.8	24.5	75.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Albany city (pt.)	18 276	10.7	4.2	4.7	2.0	3.5	3 909	19.3	13.1	11.9	48.0	81.0	24.9	78.6
Coas Bay city	8 963	15.6	7.4	4.2	2.6	2.8	2 556	14.8	12.6	9.8	44.2	77.5	15.8	73.8
Corvallis city (pt.)	13	100.0	—	46.2	46.2	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0	100.0
Eugene city	76 381	7.8	2.8	2.5	1.4	1.8	13 510	19.5	14.5	12.1	52.1	76.5	25.2	75.3
Lebanon city	6 166	11.5	5.4	4.1	3.1	2.1	1 914	18.6	13.8	10.7	41.0	78.1	28.5	75.3

Table 21. **Disability Status: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutional- ized persons 16 to 64 years with—				
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self- care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation	
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Total	Mobility limitation					Self-care limitation
District 4—Can. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.															
Roseburg city -----	9 818	15.6	6.6	5.2	2.9	3.4	2 734	20.8	17.7	10.2	46.8	80.4	25.3	76.7	
Santa Clara CDP -----	8 385	8.3	2.9	3.0	.8	2.3	1 256	9.2	7.9	4.5	55.1	81.3	54.4	79.3	
Springfield city -----	28 521	13.1	5.3	3.9	2.5	2.4	4 703	21.8	16.5	14.2	49.3	80.1	26.2	77.3	
District 5 -----	351 741	9.5	3.6	3.3	1.7	2.3	72 966	16.8	12.8	9.7	51.4	78.8	27.8	77.0	
COUNTY															
Benton County (pt.) -----	40 124	6.1	1.9	1.4	1.0	.8	4 978	12.4	9.8	6.2	50.5	67.6	32.6	66.9	
Clackamas County (pt.) -----	111 482	8.1	2.7	2.7	1.4	1.8	18 064	19.0	13.5	11.7	56.0	81.9	22.8	80.6	
Lincoln County -----	22 691	13.6	6.7	3.4	2.4	2.1	7 645	13.0	11.3	6.6	40.5	77.5	20.1	73.7	
Marion County -----	135 092	10.5	4.0	4.3	2.0	3.3	31 055	18.0	13.6	10.5	52.0	80.7	32.7	78.7	
Polk County -----	30 109	10.6	3.8	3.5	2.0	2.5	6 821	16.7	13.4	9.7	49.6	76.8	25.7	75.0	
Tillamook County -----	12 243	14.1	6.0	3.9	2.5	2.4	4 403	11.7	9.4	5.5	46.3	73.5	22.0	70.9	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Corvallis city (pt.) -----	32 663	5.6	1.7	1.4	.9	.9	3 956	12.8	10.7	5.9	50.4	65.1	34.9	64.5	
Four Corners CDP -----	7 458	9.8	3.8	5.5	1.9	4.3	1 703	17.3	9.8	13.7	50.1	84.9	32.1	82.4	
Gladstone city -----	6 370	8.1	3.0	3.1	1.5	1.9	1 159	16.7	7.8	12.4	54.8	82.1	5.3	81.0	
Hayesville CDP -----	9 309	10.3	3.9	2.7	1.4	1.8	1 537	23.9	19.3	14.0	53.5	82.1	44.4	79.7	
Keizer city -----	13 644	10.1	3.5	2.7	1.6	1.9	2 822	15.5	11.8	9.4	57.0	83.5	46.5	81.4	
Lake Oswego city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Oak Grove CDP (pt.) -----	4 334	7.8	2.2	3.9	1.8	2.6	1 282	21.8	14.4	12.9	59.1	83.2	18.4	82.4	
Oatfield CDP (pt.) -----	7 256	5.6	1.5	3.2	1.2	2.3	1 210	10.2	7.7	7.4	64.6	83.1	25.3	82.8	
Oregon City city -----	9 249	8.9	3.0	2.3	1.1	1.8	1 478	25.7	18.0	16.0	52.9	82.5	13.0	80.6	
Salem city -----	62 316	10.8	4.1	4.2	2.1	3.0	14 851	16.0	12.6	8.7	51.9	80.9	32.9	78.8	
Tualatin city (pt.) -----	1 141	5.5	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.0	117	65.8	65.8	35.0	63.5	88.6	100.0	87.1	
West Linn city -----	10 795	4.9	1.4	2.5	1.1	1.8	1 146	14.0	11.8	7.8	61.9	81.5	36.0	81.1	
Woodburn city -----	6 488	10.0	4.4	12.8	3.0	11.8	3 190	16.8	11.1	11.2	48.1	77.2	29.4	75.7	

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capito income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below pov- erty level		
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over					
								Under 18 years		5 to 17 years							
						Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
The State -----	13 418	27 250	32 336	16 009	2 775 907	344 867	12.4	106 549	15.2	67 586	13.4	38 007	10.1	66 173	8.7		
District 1 -----	17 120	33 227	40 587	20 013	558 598	48 202	8.6	12 588	9.0	7 976	8.0	5 529	8.7	8 225	5.5		
COUNTY																	
Clackamas County (pt.) -----	26 666	50 809	59 151	27 733	32 700	1 256	3.8	199	2.5	135	2.3	239	6.7	185	2.0		
Clatsop County -----	12 568	25 135	31 311	13 211	32 809	4 727	14.4	1 471	18.0	920	15.5	540	10.3	906	10.0		
Columbia County -----	12 798	29 507	34 405	14 281	37 221	3 813	10.2	1 289	12.1	785	9.9	497	10.8	795	7.6		
Multnomah County (pt.) -----	22 939	29 349	47 502	18 270	85 474	10 909	12.8	849	6.7	543	6.4	1 411	12.1	891	4.6		
Washington County -----	16 351	35 554	41 429	22 633	308 186	20 198	6.6	6 132	7.5	3 844	6.7	2 065	6.8	3 992	4.8		
Yamhill County -----	12 990	28 303	32 200	13 776	62 208	7 299	11.7	2 648	14.6	1 749	13.2	777	9.7	1 456	8.5		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Aloha CDP -----	14 182	38 556	40 752	25 974	34 127	1 855	5.4	696	6.3	400	5.1	123	7.0	417	4.4		
Astoria city -----	12 320	24 325	30 017	14 250	9 831	1 618	16.5	556	22.0	359	20.3	222	14.3	328	12.5		
Beaverton city -----	17 107	33 951	41 483	23 961	52 750	3 402	6.4	975	7.5	542	6.1	382	8.4	727	5.2		
Forest Grove city -----	10 759	24 162	31 674	11 484	12 719	2 007	15.8	614	17.6	361	15.3	166	9.7	329	10.3		
Hillsboro city -----	12 712	33 125	36 847	19 116	36 855	3 051	8.3	1 150	10.1	684	8.5	269	8.8	596	6.2		
Lake Oswego city (pt.) -----	27 978	52 081	61 168	29 636	29 743	1 109	3.7	123	1.7	107	2.0	238	7.3	153	1.8		
McMinnville city -----	12 434	25 878	31 856	12 514	16 814	2 172	12.9	689	15.0	399	12.4	216	8.1	404	8.7		
Newberg city -----	11 413	26 974	30 683	16 154	12 322	1 320	10.7	487	13.0	320	12.2	161	11.5	258	7.7		
Portland city (pt.) -----	21 915	28 211	46 529	17 931	83 292	10 891	13.1	881	7.0	569	6.9	1 385	12.2	902	4.9		
Tigard city -----	16 946	35 669	42 112	23 524	29 219	1 389	4.8	313	4.5	240	5.1	120	3.6	302	3.7		
Tualatin city (pt.) -----	16 168	38 344	46 403	24 929	13 255	611	4.6	201	5.1	108	3.9	23	3.7	122	3.4		
District 2 -----	11 704	23 949	28 187	12 923	557 059	82 139	14.7	28 006	19.2	17 596	16.5	10 350	12.0	17 376	11.0		
COUNTY																	
Baker County -----	10 802	22 150	26 505	10 881	14 911	2 189	14.7	699	18.0	462	16.0	436	15.7	497	11.2		
Crook County -----	11 017	24 275	26 779	13 261	13 904	1 537	11.1	466	12.4	324	11.8	320	14.7	380	9.3		
Deschutes County -----	13 401	27 317	31 090	17 042	74 085	8 100	10.9	2 517	13.5	1 579	11.6	1 070	10.6	1 746	8.2		
Gilliam County -----	12 137	24 020	28 309	14 250	1 714	204	11.9	71	15.3	60	17.2	30	9.0	44	8.8		
Groton County -----	11 310	24 640	28 699	12 439	7 720	983	12.7	302	14.6	197	12.8	174	16.4	212	9.4		
Horney County -----	10 990	22 334	26 583	12 868	6 983	738	10.6	227	11.7	153	10.9	125	13.2	171	8.3		
Hood River County -----	11 421	25 242	29 009	13 377	16 666	2 610	15.7	937	20.7	477	15.2	269	11.8	491	10.7		
Jackson County -----	12 492	25 069	29 800	13 561	143 025	18 925	13.2	6 029	17.0	3 659	14.1	2 267	9.9	3 937	9.7		
Jefferson County -----	9 863	23 532	26 138	12 381	13 421	2 503	18.6	1 002	24.2	597	21.2	223	13.4	490	13.3		
Josephine County (pt.) -----	10 886	20 928	25 225	11 348	56 239	10 322	18.4	3 551	26.8	2 342	24.2	1 560	13.5	2 275	13.9		
Klamoth County -----	11 138	23 054	27 691	12 219	56 707	9 494	16.7	3 242	21.7	2 036	18.6	1 055	13.1	1 952	12.3		
Lake County -----	11 231	24 659	27 733	12 348	7 116	992	13.9	365	18.2	218	14.6	155	15.5	195	9.4		
Malheur County -----	9 949	20 242	24 770	10 606	25 611	4 945	19.3	2 131	26.9	1 398	24.2	536	13.9	1 060	15.3		
Morrow County -----	10 412	23 969	26 825	13 094	7 539	1 141	15.1	411	18.2	280	16.8	113	13.0	249	11.9		
Sherman County -----	13 242	25 030	30 278	12 446	1 917	190	9.9	50	9.4	25	6.6	35	10.8	43	7.6		
Umatillo County -----	11 178	22 791	27 459	12 500	57 046	9 419	16.5	3 405	21.3	2 122	18.4	1 010	12.9	2 010	12.8		
Union County -----	10 698	22 484	28 111	10 403	22 923	3 627	15.8	1 108	17.4	689	14.5	416	13.3	684	10.7		
Wallowa County -----	10 811	21 300	25 869	11 977	6 844	1 078	15.8	366	20.3	271	20.1	159	13.1	238	11.9		
Wasco County -----	12 542	24 908	29 832	13 502	21 296	2 851	13.4	1 041	18.6	650	15.6	346	9.6	627	10.3		
Wheeler County -----	9 299	15 224	19 440	7 465	1 392	291	20.9	86	28.8	57	25.6	51	17.1	75	17.8		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Altamont CDP -----	10 951	25 612	29 567	13 154	18 484	2 477	13.4	895	18.5	560	15.8	396	13.8	532	10.0		
Ashland city -----	12 898	23 579	32 188	13 239	15 216	2 640	17.4	605	17.7	424	16.1	129	6.0	369	9.4		
Bend city -----	13 110	25 787	30 776	16 747	20 048	2 637	13.2	854	17.2	475	13.7	293	11.6	483	9.2		
City of the Dalles city -----	12 142	23 743	29 410	14 612	10 848	1 554	14.3	586	20.6	345	16.4	212	10.4	350	11.6		
Grants Pass city -----	11 607	21 557	26 595	12 412	16 885	3 048	18.1	1 068	25.9	636	21.9	477	13.6	630	13.6		
Hermiston city -----	9 729	20 674	25 501	12 783	9 927	1 962	19.8	831	26.9	490	23.3	205	17.0	456	17.4		
Klamoth Falls city -----	10 936	19 382	25 644	11 009	17 073	3 717	21.8	1 151	26.4	660	21.3	381	15.2	730	16.4		
Lo Gronde city -----	10 580	21 318	29 583	10 287	11 126	2 112	19.0	551	18.9	337	16.0	194	12.4	334	11.5		
Medford city -----	13 791	25 677	31 332	14 906	46 150	6 654	14.4	2 179	19.1	1 187	15.1	894	11.5	1 474	11.5		
Pendleton city -----	13 178	23 496	31 274	13 854	13 415	1 892	14.1	575	17.0	382	15.8	208	10.5	351	9.7		
District 3 -----	13 167	27 150	32 627	17 382	556 915	69 648	12.5	21 904	16.2	13 715	14.5	7 579	10.4	13 056	9.0		
COUNTY																	
Clackamas County (pt.) -----	14 562	31 662	36 680	18 888	71 340	5 672	8.0	1 663	9.4	1 007	7.8	728	8.0	1 109	5.6		
Multnomah County (pt.) -----	12 965	26 572	32 004	17 245	485 575	63 976	13.2	20 241	17.2	12 708	15.6	6 851	10.8	11 947	9.5		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Gresham city -----	13 526	31 833	36 664	18 068	67 235	5 550	8.3	1 747	9.6	979	7.6	579	9.1	1 096	6.0		
Hazelwood CDP -----	12 526	30 875	33 300	19 554	11 118	1 002	9.0	313	12.1	204	11.5	92	6.3	197	6.4		
Lake Oswego city (pt.) -----	26 157	40 335	50 539	32 113	549	10	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Milwaukie city -----	13 955	29 693	34 982	19 547	18 552	1 549	8.3	525	12.3	301	9.9	185	6.8	318	6.2		
Oak Grove CDP (pt.) -----	14 352	25 883	33 441	18 796	5 248	549	10.5	159	15.8	99	14.2	108	7.9	108	8.7		
Oatfield CDP (pt.) -----	15 083	34 890	41 887	18 875	4 481	252	5.6	35	3.2	35	4.1	45	8.4	57	4.4		
Portland city (pt.) -----	12 671	25 039	30 605	16 874	343 719	51 167	14.9	16 162	20.2	10 270	18.8	5 635	11.4	9 334	10.8		
Powellhurst-Centennial CDP -----	11 147	26 638	31 033	16 476	28 239	3 586	12.7	1 169	15.2	685	13.0	303	9.9	768	10.1		
District 4 -----	11 919	24 593	29 057	13 718	556 434	80 146	14.4	24 015	17.3	15 294	15.1	7 990	10.0	15 701	10.1		
COUNTY																	
Benton County (pt.) -----	12 897	29 113	31 508	18 290	14 394	1 253	8.7	403	10.2	293	10.0	130	8.2	252	6.2		
Coos County -----	<																

Table 22. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Medion income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Percent of all families
						All oges		Related children				Persons 65 years and over				
								Number	Percent	Under 18 years		5 to 17 years		Number	Percent	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent													
District 4—Can.																
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Albany city (pt.)	11 444	24 474	29 820	15 062	28 907	4 238	14.7	1 460	19.7	825	16.1	431	11.0	893	11.3	
Coos Bay city	11 240	21 579	26 411	12 074	14 808	2 582	17.4	870	24.6	501	20.4	341	13.4	487	11.7	
Corvallis city (pt.)	6 867	26 250	11 250	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Eugene city	13 886	25 369	34 153	14 626	106 651	18 176	17.0	3 088	13.4	1 895	11.5	1 099	8.1	2 398	9.0	
Lebanon city	10 113	20 711	24 605	13 379	10 615	1 991	18.8	794	28.8	479	25.1	238	12.4	426	13.7	
Roseburg city	11 346	23 745	28 004	15 088	16 281	2 393	14.7	770	19.2	490	17.6	233	8.5	538	12.0	
Santa Clara CDP	12 493	32 209	35 294	20 215	12 804	956	7.5	333	9.6	252	9.7	70	5.6	202	5.5	
Springfield city	10 222	21 932	25 431	14 462	44 136	7 270	16.5	2 630	22.0	1 546	18.9	432	9.2	1 547	13.2	
District 5	13 180	28 608	33 675	15 569	546 901	64 732	11.8	20 036	14.0	13 005	12.4	6 559	9.0	11 815	7.9	
COUNTY																
Benton County (pt.)	13 019	26 750	36 802	12 433	50 009	8 752	17.5	1 351	11.8	776	9.6	322	6.5	1 059	8.5	
Clackamas County (pt.)	15 158	35 168	39 031	19 226	171 986	12 175	7.1	3 859	8.1	2 555	7.3	1 531	8.5	2 315	4.8	
Lincoln County	12 058	22 883	27 224	13 273	38 383	5 524	14.4	1 709	19.5	1 165	17.9	717	9.4	1 129	10.1	
Marian County	12 228	26 876	31 415	15 988	217 645	28 638	13.2	9 814	16.9	6 233	15.0	3 060	9.9	5 521	9.4	
Polk County	12 405	26 292	31 641	13 420	47 775	6 475	13.6	2 142	16.6	1 498	15.6	560	8.2	1 093	8.4	
Tillamook County	11 550	21 965	25 909	13 317	21 103	3 168	15.0	1 161	23.7	778	21.5	369	8.4	698	11.4	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Carvallis city (pt.)	11 924	23 197	34 311	12 069	38 494	8 076	21.0	1 133	14.0	639	11.6	258	6.5	919	10.0	
Four Corners CDP	11 805	27 397	30 110	20 000	12 054	1 236	10.3	519	16.4	335	14.9	93	5.5	281	8.4	
Gladstone city	14 147	32 069	37 832	14 415	9 917	386	3.9	64	2.4	36	1.8	91	7.9	34	1.2	
Hayesville CDP	12 582	27 628	31 082	17 627	14 298	1 755	12.3	544	14.4	339	12.1	160	10.4	402	10.0	
Keizer city	13 120	31 063	35 137	18 479	21 546	1 519	7.1	466	8.3	285	7.1	257	9.1	242	4.0	
Lake Oswega city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Oak Grove CDP (pt.)	14 208	29 148	36 105	15 253	7 106	413	5.8	53	3.3	30	2.6	109	8.5	57	2.9	
Oatfield CDP (pt.)	15 747	40 709	43 543	21 285	10 888	545	5.0	182	6.6	127	5.9	60	5.0	100	3.0	
Oregon City city	12 106	28 687	31 872	17 920	14 310	1 323	9.2	423	10.5	241	8.5	195	13.2	274	7.0	
Salem city	12 641	25 236	31 282	15 792	98 622	14 300	14.5	4 653	18.6	2 683	15.4	1 326	8.9	2 771	10.5	
Tualatin city (pt.)	22 344	48 355	61 574	20 313	1 678	96	5.7	5	1.1	—	—	46	39.3	5	1.2	
West Linn city	20 168	45 474	49 811	26 533	16 241	637	3.9	204	4.3	111	3.2	67	5.8	152	3.2	
Woodburn city	9 302	22 253	25 389	14 349	12 982	2 914	22.4	1 292	36.5	924	38.7	343	10.8	504	15.2	

Table 23. Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	Persons 3 years and over— Enrolled in ele- mentary or high school	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut													
			Persons 16 to 19 years			Persons 25 years and over			Persons 16 years and over			Per capito income in 1989 (dollars)	Persons for whom poverty status is deter- mined			
			Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate		Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bache- lor's degree or higher	Total	Civilian labor force			Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level
				Total	Not in labor force					Total	Percent unem- ployed					
District 1 -----	568 501	808	314	78	19	2 850	75.6	12.4	3 472	2 354	11.6	11 789	4 436	20.4	860	17.9
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas -----	49	—	—	—	—	2	100.0	—	2	2	—	14 297	2	—	—	—
Grand Ronde Reservation, OR -----	49	—	—	—	—	2	100.0	—	2	2	—	14 297	2	—	—	—
District 2 -----	568 437	3 234	983	215	118	7 325	68.4	6.0	9 390	5 779	18.1	8 381	13 579	30.5	3 406	35.1
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas -----	5 890	1 135	293	48	34	1 825	66.3	3.0	2 415	1 432	22.8	5 375	3 974	31.2	1 192	28.4
Burns Paiute Reservation and Trust Lands, OR -----	198	36	13	7	5	66	45.5	—	97	58	43.1	4 782	150	45.3	38	39.5
Fort McDermitt Reservation, NV-OR (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umatilla Reservation, OR -----	2 549	261	79	11	11	547	74.8	3.7	686	435	32.0	5 265	1 024	34.6	283	35.3
Worm Springs Reservation and Trust Lands, OR (pt.) -----	3 143	838	201	30	18	1 212	63.6	2.9	1 632	939	17.4	5 446	2 800	29.1	871	25.6
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA																
All areas -----	144 785	668	292	60	36	1 990	67.4	5.4	2 615	1 598	17.4	7 026	3 535	37.3	720	48.3
Coquille Indian TDSA, OR (pt.) -----	103 902	231	124	30	24	1 121	70.5	7.3	1 399	863	17.1	8 422	1 758	32.6	257	54.1
Klamath TDSA, OR -----	40 883	437	168	30	12	869	63.4	3.0	1 216	735	17.7	5 672	1 777	42.0	463	45.1
District 4 -----	568 395	1 872	562	134	55	4 881	69.2	8.0	6 057	3 847	15.2	8 640	8 242	25.2	1 963	28.4
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas -----	89	4	—	—	—	10	100.0	20.0	10	2	—	2 079	25	88.0	4	100.0
Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Reser- vation, OR -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cow Creek Reservation, OR -----	89	4	—	—	—	10	100.0	20.0	10	2	—	2 079	25	88.0	4	100.0
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA																
All areas -----	299 619	915	288	80	29	2 519	67.7	8.7	3 154	1 952	16.0	8 252	4 249	27.7	989	33.6
Coquille Indian TDSA, OR (pt.) -----	299 619	915	288	80	29	2 519	67.7	8.7	3 154	1 952	16.0	8 252	4 249	27.7	989	33.6
District 5 -----	568 712	1 724	651	165	59	3 887	72.0	8.1	5 164	3 357	14.1	8 129	6 876	24.2	1 814	25.1
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siletz Reservation, OR -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worm Springs Reservation and Trust Lands, OR (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 24. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
Owner-occupied housing units	695 957	134 626	146 858	133 117	142 403	138 953
1, detached	572 958	116 452	110 639	121 210	110 616	114 041
1, attached	10 836	3 791	974	2 151	1 751	2 169
2	4 093	876	655	1 204	711	647
3 or 4	2 305	938	175	657	274	261
5 to 9	1 613	653	102	477	207	174
10 to 19	1 147	481	69	275	172	150
20 to 49	727	339	74	183	92	39
50 or more	1 006	567	70	214	105	50
Mobile home or trailer	97 631	9 938	33 453	5 750	27 814	20 676
Other	3 641	591	647	996	661	746
Renter-occupied housing units	407 356	90 685	73 137	93 769	78 770	70 995
1, detached	140 291	20 432	33 092	31 518	30 031	25 218
1, attached	18 939	3 452	2 691	2 865	6 318	3 613
2	33 810	5 940	6 384	8 904	7 136	5 446
3 or 4	40 537	8 996	6 341	10 017	7 152	8 031
5 to 9	40 575	11 292	5 350	9 319	6 774	7 840
10 to 19	45 862	13 993	4 316	13 323	6 312	7 918
20 to 49	35 865	12 652	3 054	10 060	4 528	5 571
50 or more	24 052	11 137	1 360	5 800	3 030	2 725
Mobile home or trailer	22 770	1 915	9 616	975	6 512	3 752
Other	4 655	876	933	988	977	881
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
All housing units	1 193 567	239 633	250 130	240 621	235 792	227 391
1989 to March 1990	27 282	8 660	5 829	2 945	3 877	5 971
1985 to 1988	66 681	21 790	14 499	7 416	9 189	13 787
1980 to 1984	104 443	24 825	26 275	13 484	18 449	21 410
1970 to 1979	342 967	69 213	80 304	42 335	74 487	76 628
1960 to 1969	186 453	37 818	33 171	35 432	43 394	36 638
1950 to 1959	149 093	24 158	27 992	37 697	33 851	25 395
1940 to 1949	115 879	18 611	22 988	31 315	23 997	18 968
1939 or earlier	200 769	34 558	39 072	69 997	28 548	28 594
Median	1967	1971	1970	1955	1967	1971
BEDROOMS						
All housing units	1 193 567	239 633	250 130	240 621	235 792	227 391
No bedroom	33 809	8 929	7 452	6 181	6 660	4 587
1 bedroom	146 713	32 681	28 499	33 583	27 290	24 660
2 bedrooms	382 994	67 012	85 979	81 310	78 738	69 955
3 bedrooms	462 806	89 175	100 670	83 728	95 475	93 758
4 bedrooms	134 222	33 161	22 150	28 683	22 519	27 709
5 or more bedrooms	33 023	8 675	5 380	7 136	5 110	6 722
Owner-occupied housing units	695 957	134 626	146 858	133 117	142 403	138 953
No bedroom	3 342	270	972	437	1 068	595
1 bedroom	26 184	3 579	6 837	5 090	6 122	4 556
2 bedrooms	170 281	23 937	43 536	33 198	38 329	31 281
3 bedrooms	355 291	69 922	74 227	63 974	73 997	73 171
4 bedrooms	113 146	29 264	17 127	24 374	18 774	23 607
5 or more bedrooms	27 713	7 654	4 159	6 044	4 113	5 743
Renter-occupied housing units	407 356	90 685	73 137	93 769	78 770	70 995
No bedroom	23 657	7 502	3 569	5 101	4 362	3 123
1 bedroom	103 145	26 147	16 242	25 594	18 196	16 966
2 bedrooms	176 532	37 367	31 369	42 103	34 376	31 317
3 bedrooms	84 124	16 008	17 880	16 523	17 954	15 759
4 bedrooms	15 870	2 899	3 249	3 544	3 069	3 109
5 or more bedrooms	4 028	762	828	904	813	721

Table 25. **Equipment and Fuels: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
PLUMBING FACILITIES						
All housing units	1 193 567	239 633	250 130	240 621	235 792	227 391
Complete plumbing facilities	1 183 174	238 202	245 587	239 517	233 801	226 067
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	10 393	1 431	4 543	1 104	1 991	1 324
Owner-occupied housing units	695 957	134 626	146 858	133 117	142 403	138 953
Complete plumbing facilities	692 801	134 200	145 771	132 823	141 592	138 415
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3 156	426	1 087	294	811	538
Renter-occupied housing units	407 356	90 685	73 137	93 769	78 770	70 995
Complete plumbing facilities	404 086	89 851	72 227	93 227	78 224	70 557
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3 270	834	910	542	546	438
SOURCE OF WATER						
All housing units	1 193 567	239 633	250 130	240 621	235 792	227 391
Public system or private company	963 096	217 028	163 398	232 529	170 135	180 006
Individual drilled well	189 423	17 680	74 248	6 848	50 840	39 807
Individual dug well	15 047	1 960	4 425	469	5 340	2 853
Some other source	26 001	2 965	8 059	775	9 477	4 725
SEWAGE DISPOSAL						
All housing units	1 193 567	239 633	250 130	240 621	235 792	227 391
Public sewer	835 545	200 603	147 622	181 751	146 567	159 002
Septic tank or cesspool	349 122	38 373	98 664	57 964	86 871	67 250
Other means	8 900	657	3 844	906	2 354	1 139
KITCHEN FACILITIES						
All housing units	1 193 567	239 633	250 130	240 621	235 792	227 391
Complete kitchen facilities	1 181 576	237 683	245 998	238 788	233 570	225 537
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	11 991	1 950	4 132	1 833	2 222	1 854
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Occupied housing units	1 103 313	225 311	219 995	226 886	221 173	209 948
Utility gas	272 150	76 203	38 432	76 794	25 947	54 774
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	17 056	1 938	6 407	2 097	4 047	2 567
Electricity	492 454	102 012	86 608	78 001	123 522	102 311
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	125 648	23 881	16 138	55 931	11 972	17 726
Cool or coke	347	26	226	34	33	28
Wood	186 950	19 327	69 640	12 407	54 145	31 431
Solar energy	633	108	247	54	126	98
Other fuel	6 249	1 436	1 816	1 129	1 123	745
No fuel used	1 826	380	481	439	258	268
TELEPHONE IN UNIT						
Occupied housing units	1 103 313	225 311	219 995	226 886	221 173	209 948
Telephone in unit	1 053 261	217 972	204 863	218 922	209 760	201 744
No telephone in unit	50 052	7 339	15 132	7 964	11 413	8 204
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
Owner-occupied housing units	695 957	134 626	146 858	133 117	142 403	138 953
None	25 761	3 803	4 921	7 772	5 045	4 220
1	170 278	30 668	33 729	38 223	34 109	33 549
2	317 273	64 903	65 613	58 248	64 957	63 552
3 or more	182 645	35 252	42 595	28 874	38 292	37 632
Vehicles per household	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1
Renter-occupied housing units	407 356	90 685	73 137	93 769	78 770	70 995
None	62 484	14 551	9 042	18 819	11 187	8 885
1	184 370	41 710	32 560	43 471	34 243	32 386
2	123 884	27 417	23 408	24 623	25 677	22 759
3 or more	36 618	7 007	8 127	6 856	7 663	6 965
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM						
Owner-occupied housing units	695 957	134 626	146 858	133 117	142 403	138 953
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3 156	426	1 087	294	811	538
1.00 or less	2 758	394	900	248	719	497
1.01 or more	398	32	187	46	92	41
Renter-occupied housing units	407 356	90 685	73 137	93 769	78 770	70 995
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3 270	834	910	542	546	438
1.00 or less	2 823	770	720	499	472	362
1.01 or more	447	64	190	43	74	76
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER						
Occupied housing units	257 320	43 279	57 804	52 195	54 450	49 592
Owner-occupied housing units	199 929	31 238	46 810	38 363	43 781	39 737
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 128	206	374	118	243	187
No telephone in unit	5 160	925	1 746	715	1 078	696
No vehicle available	43 358	8 334	7 628	12 694	7 645	7 057

Table 26. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Occupied housing units	1 103 313	225 311	219 995	226 886	221 173	209 948
PERSONS IN UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	695 957	134 626	146 858	133 117	142 403	138 953
1 person	133 929	23 897	28 880	29 769	26 716	24 667
2 persons	276 323	50 442	62 746	48 469	59 761	54 905
3 persons	111 695	23 395	21 786	22 092	22 147	22 275
4 persons	107 412	23 578	20 234	20 079	21 012	22 509
5 persons	43 643	8 914	8 643	8 104	8 349	9 633
6 persons	14 861	2 951	3 082	2 878	2 952	2 998
7 or more persons	8 094	1 449	1 487	1 726	1 466	1 966
Median	2.27	2.36	2.21	2.26	2.24	2.32
Renter-occupied housing units	407 356	90 685	73 137	93 769	78 770	70 995
1 person	145 250	37 671	23 206	35 230	25 867	23 276
2 persons	117 963	27 143	19 997	27 170	22 834	20 819
3 persons	62 306	11 798	11 929	14 239	13 008	11 332
4 persons	47 162	8 343	9 974	9 865	10 225	8 755
5 persons	21 650	3 565	5 098	4 491	4 443	4 053
6 persons	7 970	1 269	1 735	1 568	1 756	1 642
7 or more persons	5 055	896	1 198	1 206	637	1 118
Median	2.00	1.78	2.17	1.93	2.09	2.09
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	695 957	134 626	146 858	133 117	142 403	138 953
1989 to March 1990	85 284	17 582	19 905	13 301	17 746	16 750
1985 to 1988	173 923	36 654	37 208	29 466	35 089	35 506
1980 to 1984	109 189	21 946	24 554	18 587	21 637	22 465
1970 to 1979	190 340	35 283	39 851	34 241	39 718	41 247
1960 to 1969	71 772	13 105	13 209	17 386	15 404	12 668
1959 or earlier	65 449	10 056	12 131	20 136	12 809	10 317
Renter-occupied housing units	407 356	90 685	73 137	93 769	78 770	70 995
1989 to March 1990	193 778	44 964	36 231	40 729	37 718	34 136
1985 to 1988	151 415	33 113	26 065	36 159	29 467	26 611
1980 to 1984	37 349	7 588	6 299	9 889	7 082	6 491
1970 to 1979	18 343	3 774	3 347	5 189	3 241	2 792
1960 to 1969	3 931	795	707	1 180	713	536
1959 or earlier	2 540	451	488	623	549	429
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER						
Owner-occupied housing units	695 957	134 626	146 858	133 117	142 403	138 953
Under 25 years	6 656	1 104	1 500	1 290	1 447	1 315
25 to 34 years	83 526	18 779	15 591	17 883	15 063	16 210
35 to 44 years	169 580	37 541	31 734	33 801	32 684	33 820
45 to 54 years	124 782	26 411	25 582	22 070	24 896	25 823
55 to 64 years	111 484	19 553	25 641	19 710	24 532	22 048
65 to 74 years	116 951	17 859	27 442	21 807	26 148	23 695
75 years and over	82 978	13 379	19 368	16 556	17 633	16 042
Renter-occupied housing units	407 356	90 685	73 137	93 769	78 770	70 995
Under 25 years	57 299	11 812	9 830	11 355	12 833	11 469
25 to 34 years	131 360	31 677	22 078	30 232	25 053	22 320
35 to 44 years	92 921	20 352	17 231	22 108	17 315	15 915
45 to 54 years	42 365	9 120	7 975	9 819	8 393	7 058
55 to 64 years	26 020	5 683	5 029	6 423	4 507	4 378
65 to 74 years	26 389	5 204	5 141	6 535	5 162	4 347
75 years and over	31 002	6 837	5 853	7 297	5 507	5 508
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS						
Condominium housing units	21 040	9 525	1 527	4 381	2 490	3 117
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	10 092	4 700	430	2 278	1 135	1 549
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	8 281	3 721	545	1 872	1 025	1 118
Vacant condominium housing units	2 667	1 104	552	231	330	450
MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	40 092	52 617	33 877	38 922	34 836	41 031
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 964	27 139	20 964	22 596	20 845	22 527
GROSS RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units	394 927	88 965	68 475	93 287	75 661	68 539
Less than \$100	5 244	976	1 290	1 141	1 076	761
\$100 to \$199	24 964	4 274	6 119	4 606	5 704	4 261
\$200 to \$299	52 485	7 912	13 728	9 947	12 021	8 877
\$300 to \$399	99 194	17 331	17 317	26 078	19 681	18 787
\$400 to \$499	96 117	23 024	13 475	26 480	17 170	16 968
\$500 to \$599	52 054	14 060	6 782	13 533	9 212	8 467
\$600 to \$749	33 686	11 871	3 695	7 424	5 131	5 565
\$750 to \$999	13 069	5 323	1 347	2 153	2 097	2 149
\$1,000 or more	5 059	2 313	496	1 097	555	598
No cash rent	13 055	1 881	4 226	1 828	3 014	2 106
Median (dollars)	408	453	363	414	390	403
Mean (dollars)	427	483	380	429	405	422

Table 27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	516 057	108 118	93 039	117 345	96 377	101 178
With a mortgage.....	352 943	82 286	57 039	78 953	62 842	71 823
Less than \$200.....	1 365	187	334	381	271	192
\$200 to \$299.....	8 848	684	2 439	1 858	2 449	1 418
\$300 to \$399.....	30 529	3 354	7 350	6 856	7 858	5 111
\$400 to \$499.....	48 471	6 922	9 367	11 850	11 032	9 300
\$500 to \$599.....	59 330	9 292	10 666	14 782	11 771	12 819
\$600 to \$799.....	100 328	22 175	15 628	24 360	17 325	20 840
\$800 to \$999.....	54 323	17 412	6 681	11 609	6 822	11 799
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	37 503	15 771	3 639	5 891	4 148	8 054
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	8 087	4 142	632	960	808	1 545
\$2,000 or more.....	4 159	2 347	303	406	358	745
Median (dollars).....	650	787	585	627	583	663
Mean (dollars).....	721	884	633	674	635	731
Not mortgaged.....	163 114	25 832	36 000	38 392	33 535	29 355
Less than \$100.....	3 301	332	1 241	431	890	407
\$100 to \$199.....	54 765	5 533	16 597	9 755	14 258	8 622
\$200 to \$299.....	73 766	11 408	13 863	20 980	13 410	14 105
\$300 to \$399.....	22 169	5 137	3 260	5 638	3 660	4 474
\$400 or more.....	9 113	3 422	1 039	1 588	1 317	1 747
Median (dollars).....	226	260	201	237	209	234
Mean (dollars).....	242	289	213	248	223	248
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	516 057	108 118	93 039	117 345	96 377	101 178
Less than \$20,000.....	118 700	15 412	28 353	27 630	26 480	20 825
Less than 20 percent.....	32 785	3 539	9 183	6 564	7 844	5 655
20 to 24 percent.....	14 465	1 755	3 548	3 586	3 380	2 196
25 to 29 percent.....	12 202	1 474	2 761	3 062	2 905	2 000
30 to 34 percent.....	10 185	1 345	2 072	2 618	2 468	1 682
35 percent or more.....	46 150	6 887	10 027	11 068	9 319	8 849
Not computed.....	2 913	412	762	732	564	443
Median.....	29.4	32.7	26.9	30.5	28.0	31.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	135 465	22 000	26 764	32 303	28 079	26 319
Less than 20 percent.....	65 200	8 442	14 631	15 525	14 630	11 972
20 to 24 percent.....	23 800	3 225	4 652	5 932	5 206	4 785
25 to 29 percent.....	20 142	3 746	3 388	4 595	4 113	4 300
30 to 34 percent.....	12 647	2 896	1 929	3 225	2 046	2 551
35 percent or more.....	13 667	3 691	2 164	3 017	2 084	2 711
Not computed.....	9	—	9	—	—	—
Median.....	20.5	24.0	18.3	20.5	19.2	21.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	117 885	24 512	19 753	27 865	21 359	24 396
Less than 20 percent.....	74 240	12 290	13 821	18 228	15 179	14 722
20 to 24 percent.....	25 033	5 677	3 709	6 257	3 866	5 524
25 to 29 percent.....	11 687	3 829	1 500	2 271	1 473	2 614
30 to 34 percent.....	4 202	1 632	451	737	496	886
35 percent or more.....	2 721	1 084	270	372	345	650
Not computed.....	2	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.9	19.9	14.3	15.3	14.1	16.6
\$50,000 or more.....	144 007	46 194	18 169	29 547	20 459	29 638
Less than 20 percent.....	118 666	35 159	15 786	25 609	17 964	24 148
20 to 24 percent.....	16 100	6 664	1 682	2 637	1 625	3 492
25 to 29 percent.....	5 916	2 723	434	886	599	1 274
30 to 34 percent.....	1 850	947	141	235	165	362
35 percent or more.....	1 410	687	118	165	99	341
Not computed.....	65	14	8	15	7	21
Median.....	12.1	13.1	11.5	11.5	11.4	12.3
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	394 927	88 965	68 475	93 287	75 661	68 539
Less than \$10,000.....	100 333	17 412	20 147	22 227	22 639	17 908
Less than 20 percent.....	3 116	573	680	707	702	454
20 to 24 percent.....	4 231	681	979	964	890	717
25 to 29 percent.....	6 422	1 231	1 263	1 418	1 277	1 233
30 to 34 percent.....	5 178	857	1 302	1 004	1 219	796
35 percent or more.....	71 589	12 431	13 498	16 490	16 303	12 867
Not computed.....	9 797	1 639	2 425	1 644	2 248	1 841
Median.....	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	106 810	21 376	19 625	25 966	20 924	18 919
Less than 20 percent.....	9 927	1 417	2 850	1 693	2 372	1 595
20 to 24 percent.....	14 296	2 550	3 198	3 445	2 628	2 475
25 to 29 percent.....	20 227	3 695	3 728	4 905	4 214	3 685
30 to 34 percent.....	18 277	3 741	2 811	5 001	3 197	3 527
35 percent or more.....	40 078	9 412	5 801	10 403	7 511	6 951
Not computed.....	4 005	561	1 237	519	1 002	686
Median.....	31.9	33.7	29.2	32.7	31.2	31.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	114 506	27 633	18 262	28 596	20 544	19 471
Less than 20 percent.....	51 919	9 761	9 788	13 142	10 272	8 956
20 to 24 percent.....	31 822	8 604	4 080	8 344	5 189	5 605
25 to 29 percent.....	16 685	5 006	2 050	4 072	2 781	2 776
30 to 34 percent.....	6 235	1 959	851	1 566	936	923
35 percent or more.....	5 095	1 893	567	1 023	818	794
Not computed.....	2 750	410	926	449	548	417
Median.....	20.6	22.2	17.7	20.6	19.5	20.5
\$35,000 or more.....	73 278	22 544	10 441	16 498	11 554	12 241
Less than 20 percent.....	62 625	18 463	9 032	14 557	10 005	10 568
20 to 24 percent.....	6 265	2 522	661	1 200	830	1 052
25 to 29 percent.....	1 692	746	133	287	280	246
30 to 34 percent.....	415	264	21	60	40	30
35 percent or more.....	430	157	62	75	86	50
Not computed.....	1 851	392	532	319	313	295
Median.....	11.4	12.0	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Oregon					District 1				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	1 043 627	15 115	13 300	19 279	27 265	213 962	1 572	1 581	5 854	5 281
Owner-occupied housing units	670 898	5 682	6 249	9 167	10 075	130 281	382	638	2 738	1 499
Renter-occupied housing units	372 729	9 433	7 051	10 112	17 190	83 681	1 190	943	3 116	3 782
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	495 732	5 164	4 141	8 010	7 616	104 315	355	477	2 468	1 272
With a mortgage	337 144	3 924	2 987	6 438	6 122	78 938	313	404	2 157	1 157
Less than \$300	9 497	240	282	103	184	813	—	23	17	36
\$300 to \$499	75 381	996	876	945	1 711	10 084	—	72	78	142
\$500 to \$699	109 843	1 234	987	2 005	2 149	19 819	60	125	357	333
\$700 to \$999	94 522	1 084	675	2 226	1 483	26 871	102	122	1 053	445
\$1,000 to \$1,499	36 036	302	140	873	471	15 085	123	55	464	146
\$1,500 or more	11 865	68	27	286	124	6 266	28	7	188	55
Not mortgaged	158 588	1 240	1 154	1 572	1 494	25 377	42	73	311	115
Less than \$100	3 085	51	125	9	43	327	—	—	5	—
\$100 to \$199	53 302	394	503	313	707	5 465	12	21	17	58
\$200 to \$299	71 802	608	396	778	491	11 191	22	49	142	23
\$300 to \$399	21 530	139	96	337	194	5 011	—	3	116	34
\$400 or more	8 869	48	34	135	59	3 383	8	—	31	—
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	360 871	9 401	6 852	10 038	16 489	82 015	1 190	925	3 098	3 732
Less than \$200	26 892	1 233	680	773	1 418	4 753	168	98	188	163
\$200 to \$299	46 650	1 413	1 126	1 710	2 848	6 940	203	108	418	468
\$300 to \$499	178 340	4 381	3 360	5 326	8 233	37 181	384	366	1 461	1 995
\$500 to \$749	79 568	2 059	1 229	1 710	2 794	24 091	364	286	787	892
\$750 to \$999	12 328	209	155	234	416	5 017	41	48	164	147
\$1,000 or more	4 875	48	51	67	54	2 223	27	17	38	21
No cash rent	12 218	58	251	218	726	1 810	3	2	42	46
Median (dollars)	413	392	389	391	388	453	416	440	426	422
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	1 043 627	15 115	13 300	19 279	27 265	213 962	1 572	1 581	5 854	5 281
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5 765	144	121	144	530	1 094	30	18	67	74
No vehicle available	79 250	3 888	1 443	2 499	2 807	16 721	468	171	697	674
State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	210 004	416	4 331	1 498	7 740	204 728	11 708	2 144	6 798	4 519
Owner-occupied housing units	142 317	173	2 228	838	3 040	123 354	4 656	843	3 736	1 556
Renter-occupied housing units	67 687	243	2 103	660	4 700	81 374	7 052	1 301	3 062	2 963
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	90 254	79	1 273	579	1 991	108 299	4 389	772	3 397	1 373
With a mortgage	55 205	42	786	403	1 305	72 089	3 256	608	2 584	1 163
Less than \$300	2 571	2	147	11	79	1 934	233	13	46	30
\$300 to \$499	15 974	19	269	137	568	16 880	938	187	556	285
\$500 to \$699	19 040	8	251	110	348	26 149	1 058	192	1 021	532
\$700 to \$999	13 128	11	105	112	241	20 308	864	182	719	259
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3 567	2	14	23	56	5 506	150	20	215	55
\$1,500 or more	925	—	—	10	13	1 312	13	14	27	2
Not mortgaged	35 049	37	487	176	686	36 210	1 133	164	813	210
Less than \$100	1 089	11	110	—	43	395	32	—	4	—
\$100 to \$199	16 141	20	226	52	386	9 170	359	34	174	95
\$200 to \$299	13 608	2	129	88	176	19 851	567	77	454	66
\$300 to \$399	3 203	—	20	31	46	5 316	139	36	131	42
\$400 or more	1 008	4	2	5	35	1 478	36	17	50	7
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	63 285	243	2 006	631	4 260	80 947	7 020	1 296	3 044	2 949
Less than \$200	6 716	33	273	67	587	4 565	927	31	148	207
\$200 to \$299	12 198	53	468	153	1 285	8 246	1 040	159	402	312
\$300 to \$499	28 756	113	874	315	1 380	44 937	3 392	683	1 898	1 769
\$500 to \$749	9 984	41	231	49	424	18 517	1 471	325	505	568
\$750 to \$999	1 306	—	19	4	56	1 928	127	57	33	59
\$1,000 or more	492	—	4	—	8	1 076	21	—	—	7
No cash rent	3 833	3	137	43	520	1 678	42	41	58	27
Median (dollars)	375	360	344	347	300	419	390	428	399	407
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	210 004	416	4 331	1 498	7 740	204 728	11 708	2 144	6 798	4 519
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 782	4	63	27	337	686	110	7	24	31
No vehicle available	12 947	57	427	150	755	22 069	3 105	351	891	614

Table 28. **Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	District 4						District 5				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)		Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander			White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
TENURE											
Occupied housing units -----	213 886	776	3 005	2 236	3 744	201 047	643	2 239	2 893	5 981	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	139 255	291	1 542	840	1 648	135 691	180	998	1 015	2 332	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	74 631	485	1 463	1 396	2 096	65 356	463	1 241	1 878	3 649	
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	94 136	218	996	675	1 167	98 728	123	623	891	1 813	
With a mortgage -----	61 146	190	658	543	966	69 766	123	531	751	1 531	
Less than \$300 -----	2 632	5	53	21	18	1 547	—	46	8	21	
\$300 to \$499 -----	18 463	23	231	86	302	13 980	16	117	88	414	
\$500 to \$699 -----	21 521	67	230	241	392	23 314	41	189	276	544	
\$700 to \$999 -----	13 385	48	119	135	163	20 830	59	147	207	375	
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	4 017	20	19	55	77	7 861	7	32	116	137	
\$1,500 or more -----	1 128	27	6	5	14	2 234	—	—	56	40	
Not mortgaged -----	32 990	28	338	132	201	28 962	—	92	140	282	
Less than \$100 -----	874	8	8	—	—	400	—	7	—	—	
\$100 to \$199 -----	14 015	3	171	47	84	8 511	—	51	23	84	
\$200 to \$299 -----	13 235	17	114	37	69	13 917	—	27	57	157	
\$300 to \$399 -----	3 582	—	30	30	38	4 418	—	7	29	34	
\$400 or more -----	1 284	—	15	18	10	1 716	—	—	31	7	
GROSS RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	71 655	485	1 413	1 387	1 955	62 969	463	1 212	1 878	3 593	
Less than \$200 -----	6 309	52	207	189	183	4 549	53	71	181	278	
\$200 to \$299 -----	11 321	69	207	296	292	7 945	48	184	441	491	
\$300 to \$499 -----	34 805	224	781	651	1 005	32 661	268	656	1 001	2 084	
\$500 to \$749 -----	13 786	123	134	178	355	13 190	60	253	191	555	
\$750 to \$999 -----	2 014	13	24	18	55	2 063	28	7	15	99	
\$1,000 or more -----	506	—	18	21	18	578	—	12	8	—	
No cash rent -----	2 914	4	42	34	47	1 983	6	29	41	86	
Median (dollars) -----	396	407	370	359	395	410	395	403	359	394	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS											
Occupied housing units -----	213 886	776	3 005	2 236	3 744	201 047	643	2 239	2 893	5 981	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	1 303	—	17	16	16	900	—	16	10	72	
No vehicle available -----	15 373	163	274	353	357	12 140	95	220	408	407	

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
The State -----	1 193 567	16.6	16.8	15.1	14.0	1.8	.9	80.7	70.0	1.0
District 1-----	239 633	23.1	14.4	17.4	17.5	4.0	.6	90.6	83.7	.8
COUNTY										
Clackamas County (pt.)-----	13 687	31.4	7.3	10.4	31.0	5.8	.1	99.8	90.9	.1
Clatsop County-----	17 367	13.1	31.6	17.1	14.3	3.3	.7	93.5	67.2	1.1
Columbia County-----	14 576	15.9	21.6	10.0	14.6	.1	1.1	63.0	45.0	1.1
Multnomah County (pt.)-----	46 093	13.6	32.2	38.3	14.5	5.4	1.3	99.9	98.6	1.7
Washington County-----	124 716	28.4	4.8	12.8	18.0	4.4	.3	91.8	87.3	.6
Yamhill County-----	23 194	20.5	17.6	9.2	16.6	.9	.7	74.9	67.6	.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Aloha CDP-----	11 747	22.7	2.7	5.9	16.5	1.0	.3	99.1	97.6	.3
Astoria city-----	4 631	2.0	51.1	22.0	15.4	.5	1.1	99.2	98.3	.9
Beaverton city-----	24 083	40.3	1.0	20.1	14.2	8.0	.2	99.5	98.9	.5
Forest Grove city-----	5 102	17.2	13.9	17.9	10.2	1.1	.5	99.6	97.1	.9
Hillsboro city-----	13 347	27.2	6.1	9.2	14.7	1.7	.4	97.4	96.5	.7
Lake Oswego city (pt.)-----	12 799	33.8	6.6	11.2	30.7	9.7	.1	99.9	98.1	—
McMinnville city-----	6 778	26.1	13.6	13.5	10.5	1.5	.4	99.4	97.7	.4
Newberg city-----	4 673	23.8	15.2	10.9	10.9	1.9	.5	99.0	96.7	.5
Portland city (pt.)-----	45 070	12.9	32.8	39.2	13.8	4.6	1.3	100.0	98.8	1.7
Tigard city-----	12 599	36.9	2.9	13.7	14.9	5.2	.1	99.0	91.9	1.4
Tualatin city (pt.)-----	5 203	42.7	2.1	13.5	14.4	1.9	—	97.3	96.5	—
District 2-----	250 130	18.6	15.6	14.4	11.0	.6	1.8	65.3	59.0	1.7
COUNTY										
Baker County-----	7 525	13.2	33.2	16.1	13.8	—	5.0	66.6	64.3	4.5
Croak County-----	6 066	17.9	10.9	12.7	10.6	—	2.4	43.7	37.7	1.8
Deschutes County-----	35 928	28.6	7.6	11.5	10.4	1.4	.9	71.8	45.5	1.3
Gilliam County-----	932	8.4	38.7	5.4	25.6	—	3.2	62.6	59.0	5.8
Grant County-----	3 774	17.6	22.9	16.1	13.7	—	4.5	61.0	53.9	3.8
Harney County-----	3 305	11.9	25.1	15.4	11.6	.3	1.0	63.7	62.6	1.5
Heald River County-----	7 569	19.8	26.6	21.2	14.3	1.1	5.5	94.3	46.6	2.8
Jackson County-----	60 376	19.8	12.1	14.4	9.3	1.0	.9	68.3	72.5	.9
Jefferson County-----	6 311	19.2	6.7	14.5	9.8	.3	2.0	81.7	41.2	1.9
Josephine County (pt.)-----	24 675	21.6	8.7	14.1	8.6	.5	1.4	34.9	45.5	1.1
Klamath County-----	25 954	13.1	19.2	16.1	9.6	.1	1.1	68.6	64.6	1.2
Lake County-----	3 434	13.3	17.7	15.8	11.5	—	1.4	53.3	52.2	1.4
Malheur County-----	10 649	14.7	15.4	13.5	14.1	—	1.5	53.4	53.4	1.5
Morrow County-----	3 412	17.0	19.3	11.3	14.8	.1	3.3	54.0	47.3	3.8
Sherman County-----	900	9.7	44.9	9.6	18.7	—	.3	64.6	50.8	.9
Umatilla County-----	24 333	13.6	15.2	13.8	11.9	.5	1.2	70.2	66.2	1.2
Union County-----	9 974	15.2	31.4	14.1	14.4	.4	2.4	72.0	69.7	2.2
Walla Walla County-----	3 755	12.2	39.6	14.1	15.5	—	6.3	58.2	49.3	5.4
Wasco County-----	10 476	15.4	22.7	18.9	13.4	.2	5.9	78.3	65.7	4.1
Wheeler County-----	782	19.1	32.1	13.6	15.6	—	5.8	48.7	28.0	4.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Altamont CDP-----	7 564	9.6	10.2	9.0	9.8	—	—	97.0	95.5	.4
Ashland city-----	7 204	18.5	20.3	21.1	11.3	1.5	.7	99.3	98.3	1.4
Bend city-----	9 004	19.1	20.3	18.3	10.0	1.2	.5	99.4	97.5	1.8
City of the Dalles city-----	4 843	8.9	31.5	16.7	13.7	.4	.6	98.5	96.5	2.0
Grants Pass city-----	7 480	18.1	12.8	17.9	8.1	1.2	.6	92.9	98.1	1.1
Hermiston city-----	4 110	14.0	3.3	16.9	6.6	—	.4	94.0	95.5	.7
Klamath Falls city-----	7 832	6.2	32.3	25.3	8.1	.2	.5	99.2	98.8	.5
La Grande city-----	4 912	13.2	34.0	17.5	12.7	.9	.6	96.8	95.6	.5
Medford city-----	19 684	17.9	13.1	16.3	9.3	1.8	.3	99.5	99.2	.7
Pendleton city-----	6 174	8.3	23.9	18.3	14.3	1.8	.8	99.3	97.6	.7
District 3-----	240 621	9.9	29.1	16.5	14.9	1.8	.5	96.6	75.5	.8
COUNTY										
Clackamas County (pt.)-----	30 963	20.1	11.3	15.8	16.6	2.1	.9	84.1	64.7	1.9
Multnomah County (pt.)-----	209 658	8.4	31.7	16.6	14.6	1.8	.4	98.5	77.1	.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Gresham city-----	26 978	23.9	2.6	12.7	13.8	3.8	.2	99.0	82.8	.7
Hazelwood CDP-----	4 568	8.8	5.5	10.0	12.1	2.6	.1	98.7	27.8	.5
Lake Oswego city (pt.)-----	324	25.0	—	25.0	1.9	78.4	—	100.0	100.0	—
Milwaukie city-----	8 170	13.7	12.5	14.6	13.7	2.4	.2	99.9	97.9	1.3
Oak Grove CDP (pt.)-----	2 793	11.9	13.8	32.7	6.2	5.4	.5	97.9	99.6	1.0
Oatfield CDP (pt.)-----	1 670	11.8	5.8	10.3	24.9	1.8	—	99.3	99.5	—
Portland city (pt.)-----	153 249	4.7	41.4	18.5	14.8	1.1	.4	99.8	83.5	.6
Powellhurst-Centennial CDP-----	11 082	7.7	7.1	11.1	11.6	2.3	.6	98.5	27.2	.2
District 4-----	235 792	13.4	12.1	14.4	11.7	1.1	.8	72.2	62.2	.9
COUNTY										
Benton County (pt.)-----	5 546	12.9	15.0	9.4	18.4	—	2.5	33.4	25.8	1.4
Coas County-----	26 668	12.2	18.2	15.4	11.1	.3	1.4	70.5	64.8	1.1
Curry County-----	9 885	27.3	6.8	16.7	7.0	1.8	1.4	70.2	50.4	1.3
Douglas County-----	38 298	15.6	12.4	12.9	11.3	.5	.6	72.8	62.6	.8
Josephine County (pt.)-----	2 237	21.4	7.7	14.3	8.9	—	5.1	1.7	8	4.9
Lane County-----	116 676	12.2	10.3	15.8	11.9	1.5	.7	79.7	66.5	.9
Linn County-----	36 482	11.3	14.3	10.9	12.6	.7	.5	59.2	58.2	.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Albany city (pt.)-----	12 327	10.2	11.5	13.9	8.6	1.7	.3	93.4	97.5	1.1
Coas Bay city-----	6 610	10.1	19.8	18.3	9.2	—	.2	99.0	98.4	.6
Corvallis city (pt.)-----	7	—	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Eugene city-----	47 991	11.8	11.0	22.0	12.1	3.0	.3	99.6	99.0	.9
Lebanon city-----	4 502	11.5	14.2	15.6	9.7	.7	—	91.2	93.6	.4

Table 29. **Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
District 4—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.										
Roseburg city	7 052	8.5	20.2	19.2	10.7	1.9	.4	99.7	99.0	.7
Santa Clara CDP	4 651	6.0	4.4	1.5	15.9	—	.2	96.4	5.7	—
Springfield city	18 121	11.5	5.5	15.9	5.5	.7	.3	98.8	97.1	.5
District 5	227 391	18.1	12.6	12.9	15.1	1.4	.6	79.2	69.9	.8
COUNTY										
Benton County (pt.)	21 478	13.0	11.1	19.5	15.9	1.1	.5	87.4	82.7	1.2
Clackamas County (pt.)	64 353	21.9	11.3	8.2	20.2	1.5	.7	71.1	58.8	.8
Lincoln County	22 389	21.2	13.0	17.7	8.9	2.1	1.1	84.2	60.2	.9
Marion County	86 869	15.8	12.2	13.4	13.1	1.4	.4	79.4	78.8	.8
Polk County	18 978	16.4	16.0	11.4	15.9	1.1	.5	86.4	71.2	.6
Tillamook County	13 324	20.6	18.0	14.7	12.3	—	.4	84.0	59.8	.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Corvallis city (pt.)	17 300	12.7	11.8	23.2	13.0	1.4	.6	97.6	99.2	1.2
Fair Camers CDP	4 840	13.8	4.8	10.2	6.8	1.6	—	92.8	99.2	1.4
Gladstone city	3 745	8.7	8.4	8.0	22.3	—	.6	99.8	97.1	.3
Hayesville CDP	5 574	26.3	1.9	9.7	9.9	.4	.1	87.5	94.9	—
Keizer city	8 576	15.4	3.7	9.7	12.8	1.3	.4	91.4	96.5	.5
Lake Oswego city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak Grove CDP (pt.)	2 971	11.6	11.5	15.0	15.9	.6	.4	99.5	99.4	3.0
Oatfield CDP (pt.)	3 883	13.4	5.7	2.7	26.4	—	.6	99.3	98.0	.9
Oregon City city	5 675	8.8	25.3	14.7	15.3	.2	.2	99.9	96.3	1.2
Salem city	42 601	16.5	13.0	18.7	11.1	2.3	.4	97.4	98.6	1.1
Tualatin city (pt.)	822	82.8	.7	31.1	24.0	—	1.1	94.9	78.7	2.9
West Linn city	5 951	32.0	7.8	3.9	27.6	3.8	.2	98.4	96.9	.1
Woodburn city	4 922	11.1	9.5	12.9	6.7	1.9	.5	96.2	96.5	—

Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
The State -----	1 103 313	24.7	1.5	44.6	11.4	17.8	8.0	32.1	59.9	4.5
District 1 -----	225 311	33.8	.9	45.3	10.6	9.4	8.1	32.1	59.7	3.3
COUNTY										
Clockamas County (pt.) -----	13 088	52.1	.3	32.8	12.8	1.9	3.8	28.9	67.3	1.4
Clatsop County -----	13 374	25.5	1.0	34.9	17.2	21.4	9.0	35.4	55.6	7.2
Columbia County -----	13 910	12.7	1.9	44.2	10.9	30.3	5.9	25.2	69.0	5.3
Multnomah County (pt.) -----	43 518	34.6	.8	40.3	19.9	4.4	19.8	38.7	41.5	5.2
Washington County -----	118 997	39.1	.7	46.7	6.8	6.7	5.0	31.1	63.9	1.7
Yamhill County -----	22 424	11.7	1.5	61.3	7.2	18.3	6.0	28.8	65.2	5.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Aloha CDP -----	11 473	54.6	.4	33.9	3.6	7.5	3.1	24.5	72.4	1.3
Astoria city -----	4 216	36.6	.9	28.7	26.2	7.6	16.6	37.2	46.3	8.6
Beaverton city -----	22 100	38.4	.4	57.0	2.5	1.8	6.5	35.9	57.5	1.6
Forest Grove city -----	4 946	8.4	.2	82.3	3.7	5.4	10.8	35.0	54.1	5.2
Hillsboro city -----	12 849	47.3	.2	42.7	3.6	6.2	6.0	29.6	64.4	2.2
Loke Oswego city (pt.) -----	12 187	49.8	.5	37.4	10.9	1.4	4.3	30.5	65.3	.9
McMinnville city -----	6 607	4.4	.5	90.0	2.7	2.4	10.0	35.1	54.9	5.0
Newberg city -----	4 542	30.1	.4	57.7	3.3	8.5	5.7	36.5	57.9	4.8
Portland city (pt.) -----	42 583	34.1	.7	40.6	20.0	4.6	20.2	39.1	40.7	5.4
Tigard city -----	12 055	47.2	.3	44.4	4.9	3.2	4.4	35.9	59.7	1.6
Tualatin city (pt.) -----	5 006	38.2	2.5	54.8	.9	3.6	2.2	30.5	67.3	2.1
District 2 -----	219 995	17.5	2.9	39.4	7.3	32.9	6.3	30.1	63.5	6.9
COUNTY										
Baker County -----	6 118	22.9	2.7	16.2	13.7	44.5	8.6	29.0	62.3	7.1
Crook County -----	5 455	14.7	2.6	28.9	7.7	46.1	5.6	26.7	67.8	8.3
Deschutes County -----	29 217	11.5	2.0	36.2	3.7	46.5	3.9	26.6	69.5	5.4
Gilliam County -----	696	—	4.5	37.8	30.3	27.4	5.0	26.7	68.2	3.3
Grant County -----	3 092	—	3.3	17.0	15.9	63.8	4.1	26.9	69.0	9.5
Horney County -----	2 760	.3	5.8	26.5	21.3	46.1	4.1	28.7	67.2	9.1
Hood River County -----	6 425	10.4	2.0	42.2	14.1	31.3	7.8	29.0	63.2	10.1
Jackson County -----	57 238	22.1	2.9	48.4	4.3	22.3	6.8	31.6	61.6	4.4
Jefferson County -----	4 744	8.3	4.1	41.7	9.4	36.4	4.9	27.1	68.0	14.7
Josephine County (pt.) -----	23 058	16.1	4.5	38.8	4.4	36.2	6.4	32.7	60.9	6.7
Klamath County -----	22 341	25.2	3.2	26.2	7.9	37.5	7.1	30.0	62.9	7.8
Loke County -----	2 765	—	7.9	26.1	10.8	55.3	7.1	25.4	67.5	10.6
Malheur County -----	9 457	22.2	3.0	41.3	12.7	20.7	6.7	30.1	63.2	8.4
Morrow County -----	2 803	.8	6.7	51.3	11.3	29.9	5.0	29.5	65.6	10.6
Sherman County -----	784	.3	4.0	38.4	36.4	21.0	3.7	26.8	69.5	8.9
Umatilla County -----	22 020	20.0	1.8	49.2	7.6	21.5	7.0	31.8	61.2	9.6
Union County -----	9 035	29.2	1.4	18.8	8.8	41.8	6.7	29.6	63.7	6.7
Wallowa County -----	2 796	.2	1.9	19.8	18.3	59.8	5.3	28.7	66.0	6.2
Wasco County -----	8 607	7.3	1.7	59.9	8.7	22.4	7.8	32.5	59.7	6.7
Wheeler County -----	584	—	6.2	18.3	13.2	62.3	6.3	26.4	67.3	8.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Altamont CDP -----	7 254	38.6	2.1	29.3	7.1	23.0	6.4	28.9	64.7	4.5
Ashland city -----	6 853	33.5	.7	52.3	5.0	8.5	9.4	40.2	50.4	4.3
Bend city -----	8 526	23.3	.7	37.2	5.6	33.2	6.5	37.1	56.4	5.5
City of the Dalles city -----	4 543	12.3	.3	66.1	9.3	12.0	10.7	36.5	52.8	6.2
Grants Pass city -----	7 145	33.4	1.3	44.3	3.7	17.2	12.1	38.8	49.1	7.0
Hermiston city -----	3 863	23.7	1.4	60.0	3.4	11.4	8.9	39.9	51.2	9.5
Klamath Falls city -----	7 207	34.8	1.4	28.2	6.8	28.8	11.9	38.2	49.9	9.1
La Grande city -----	4 633	41.2	.7	25.7	7.0	25.4	10.4	35.2	54.3	7.0
Medford city -----	18 867	30.5	1.3	55.9	3.2	9.1	10.3	34.5	55.2	4.6
Pendleton city -----	5 714	40.7	1.5	33.4	8.8	15.6	11.1	37.7	51.2	10.7
District 3 -----	226 886	33.8	.9	34.4	24.7	6.2	11.7	36.0	52.3	3.5
COUNTY										
Clockamas County (pt.) -----	28 264	26.0	1.3	44.8	14.4	13.5	7.1	29.1	63.8	2.3
Multnomah County (pt.) -----	198 622	35.0	.9	32.9	26.1	5.2	12.4	37.0	50.6	3.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Gresham city -----	25 705	37.7	.7	50.5	5.1	6.0	6.8	32.1	61.2	2.6
Hoazelwood CDP -----	4 415	33.7	1.0	37.7	18.8	8.9	4.6	32.5	62.9	2.4
Loke Oswego city (pt.) -----	311	26.7	1.9	71.4	—	—	—	50.2	49.8	—
Milwaukie city -----	7 900	34.0	.2	44.9	15.8	5.1	7.6	35.9	56.5	2.1
Oak Grove CDP (pt.) -----	2 637	22.9	2.8	59.8	11.6	2.8	15.7	44.7	39.6	2.9
Oatfield CDP (pt.) -----	1 631	37.8	1.0	41.9	13.5	5.8	2.4	25.1	72.5	1.3
Portland city (pt.) -----	144 641	35.3	.9	28.0	32.1	3.7	14.9	38.9	46.2	4.2
Powellhurst-Centennial CDP -----	10 640	35.2	.6	44.6	10.6	8.9	6.2	37.0	56.7	2.8
District 4 -----	221 173	11.7	1.8	55.8	5.4	25.2	7.3	30.9	61.8	5.2
COUNTY										
Benton County (pt.) -----	5 318	15.2	2.7	37.8	3.8	40.5	3.7	19.5	76.8	3.4
Coos County -----	24 134	.6	3.0	48.9	12.1	35.5	7.9	32.9	59.2	6.9
Curry County -----	8 311	—	4.2	64.4	1.3	30.1	5.0	33.4	61.6	8.3
Douglas County -----	35 872	13.4	2.9	42.0	7.1	34.6	6.2	29.2	64.6	7.5
Josephine County (pt.) -----	2 023	—	6.1	30.3	4.7	58.9	4.5	22.8	72.7	9.1
Lone County -----	110 799	9.4	1.0	68.4	3.9	17.2	8.2	32.0	59.9	3.7
Linn County -----	34 716	28.2	1.6	37.1	5.0	28.0	6.7	29.5	63.8	5.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Albany city (pt.) -----	11 791	39.5	.9	46.0	2.3	11.3	8.6	36.3	55.1	5.6
Coos Bay city -----	6 262	1.3	1.9	56.5	15.3	25.0	9.9	37.9	52.2	5.9
Corvallis city (pt.) -----	7	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—
Eugene city -----	46 274	10.9	.5	78.1	4.8	5.7	11.6	36.6	51.9	3.1

Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
District 4—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.										
Lebanon city	4 285	38.8	.7	37.5	2.3	20.7	12.3	36.3	51.4	6.4
Roseburg city	6 750	33.1	1.2	41.6	9.3	14.9	10.6	35.8	53.5	7.1
Santa Clara CDP	4 573	18.9	.2	66.6	1.3	13.0	1.7	19.4	78.8	1.4
Springfield city	17 447	6.9	.3	79.0	2.0	11.8	9.1	36.4	54.4	5.2
District 5	209 948	26.1	1.2	48.7	8.4	15.5	6.2	31.4	62.4	3.9
COUNTY										
Benton County (pt.)	20 808	36.3	.6	50.4	3.2	9.5	7.7	35.3	56.9	2.3
Clackamas County (pt.)	62 178	26.1	1.4	45.1	10.6	16.8	4.2	23.8	72.0	2.2
Lincoln County	16 455	13.0	1.5	59.1	3.3	23.0	7.0	39.2	53.9	6.8
Marion County	83 494	30.7	1.2	47.0	9.5	11.6	7.4	34.0	58.6	4.8
Polk County	18 167	18.0	.9	51.3	8.4	21.5	5.5	31.9	62.6	4.3
Tillamook County	8 846	.2	1.4	61.6	5.8	31.0	5.8	35.9	58.3	4.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Corvallis city (pt.)	16 736	36.3	.6	54.0	2.9	6.2	9.3	39.6	51.1	2.5
Four Corners CDP	4 671	31.9	.6	52.9	5.6	9.0	3.7	38.2	58.1	2.4
Gladstone city	3 673	44.6	.5	41.7	8.2	5.1	6.1	27.4	66.5	2.0
Hayesville CDP	5 403	34.4	1.2	50.3	4.6	9.5	5.9	29.3	64.8	3.2
Keizer city	8 332	35.5	.6	49.3	6.8	7.8	4.4	32.9	62.6	3.8
Lake Oswego city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak Grove CDP (pt.)	2 937	31.7	2.3	46.3	13.8	5.9	11.0	33.6	55.4	1.4
Ootfield CDP (pt.)	3 835	54.9	.4	24.8	11.1	8.8	1.6	19.6	78.8	.5
Oregon City city	5 479	33.7	.7	49.3	8.5	7.8	9.2	32.5	58.3	2.7
Salem city	40 936	34.4	1.0	49.9	8.8	6.0	10.1	39.1	50.8	4.7
Tualatin city (pt.)	764	49.3	2.4	45.9	.8	1.6	12.0	24.1	63.9	.8
West Linn city	5 820	54.0	.3	30.5	9.4	5.8	2.3	19.5	78.2	2.1
Woodburn city	4 787	46.5	1.1	43.7	2.3	6.4	8.9	48.8	42.3	6.3

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent		
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of householder income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of householder income in 1989	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
The State	695 957	12.3	19.7	352 943	650	20.4	163 114	226	13.4	407 356	47.6	1.6	408	25.5
District 1	134 626	13.1	17.2	82 286	787	20.4	25 832	260	13.1	90 685	49.6	1.4	453	24.4
COUNTY														
Clockomus County (pt.)	9 070	17.0	14.8	6 817	1 080	20.6	1 560	334	12.7	4 018	56.0	1.2	632	24.5
Clatopso County	8 459	10.5	24.1	3 613	584	19.6	2 833	214	14.1	4 915	49.5	2.2	352	24.4
Columbia County	10 314	9.2	21.9	4 367	595	17.7	2 397	195	12.4	3 596	46.1	2.1	350	22.2
Multnomah County (pt.)	19 279	12.9	23.0	12 174	891	20.4	4 557	350	13.9	24 239	51.0	2.1	397	25.3
Washington County	72 336	13.5	14.6	48 695	797	20.5	11 654	264	12.8	46 661	49.1	1.8	489	24.1
Yamhill County	15 168	12.6	16.7	6 620	638	20.6	2 831	219	13.1	7 256	46.6	2.1	389	25.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aloha CDP	7 985	13.0	8.9	6 617	750	20.9	977	257	12.8	3 488	48.2	—	534	24.4
Astoria city	2 146	7.5	28.8	1 117	585	17.2	800	226	13.4	2 070	51.7	3.4	297	23.7
Beaverton city	10 383	16.5	10.0	7 890	862	20.7	1 305	280	13.5	11 717	55.9	1.6	508	24.5
Forest Grove city	2 503	14.5	19.2	1 314	681	18.7	689	229	12.3	2 443	43.9	1.1	370	27.2
Hillsboro city	7 529	13.2	13.1	5 470	719	20.9	1 181	248	13.6	5 320	46.9	1.8	480	24.7
Lake Oswego city (pt.)	8 172	18.2	12.5	6 099	1 151	21.1	1 308	345	12.7	4 015	56.1	1.2	641	23.9
McMinnville city	3 803	14.5	17.1	1 937	654	19.5	892	218	11.9	2 804	48.7	1.1	373	26.2
Newberg city	2 666	16.1	10.1	1 505	653	20.8	528	238	12.5	1 876	50.2	1.4	411	24.3
Portland city (pt.)	18 360	12.8	23.5	11 592	872	20.4	4 395	346	13.9	24 223	50.9	2.1	395	25.5
Tigard city	6 966	14.8	10.7	5 210	814	21.7	1 213	262	11.6	5 089	47.7	1.6	484	24.1
Tualatin city (pt.)	2 672	15.5	2.6	2 099	889	20.8	159	268	15.1	2 334	60.2	—	519	23.8
District 2	146 858	13.6	17.3	57 039	585	20.7	36 000	201	13.4	73 137	49.5	1.6	363	25.3
COUNTY														
Baker County	4 210	10.2	24.0	1 304	466	20.6	1 226	184	14.6	1 908	48.1	1.9	289	22.4
Crook County	3 897	14.5	15.7	1 416	494	15.8	915	177	12.4	1 558	55.6	2.2	335	21.2
Deschutes County	20 734	18.4	7.9	9 503	630	21.0	3 739	223	13.4	8 483	50.5	1.7	438	25.9
Gilliam County	464	10.6	32.8	143	455	15.8	171	187	13.9	232	40.5	1.4	363	23.8
Grant County	2 189	12.1	19.5	528	472	17.2	469	155	12.8	903	51.6	2.4	310	18.9
Horn County	1 940	14.6	21.7	575	458	18.0	512	177	13.2	820	52.0	3.2	290	19.7
Hood River County	3 990	9.4	24.2	1 589	582	20.2	1 113	211	12.4	2 435	44.5	2.1	393	24.4
Jackson County	37 920	14.9	15.6	16 047	660	22.0	9 010	218	13.3	19 318	47.0	1.3	413	27.6
Jefferson County	3 077	10.8	16.7	927	517	19.1	614	180	13.1	1 667	46.8	1.1	346	21.4
Josephine County (pt.)	16 090	15.5	13.6	5 598	592	22.8	4 631	198	13.7	6 968	47.1	1.2	392	29.1
Klamath County	14 562	12.5	19.7	6 270	528	19.3	3 549	184	13.0	7 779	51.3	1.7	329	24.6
Lake County	1 876	11.6	20.1	477	501	16.9	461	174	14.1	889	68.1	1.5	299	20.4
Molhuise County	6 066	9.7	24.9	1 874	536	20.8	1 564	200	14.4	3 391	54.1	2.9	289	25.9
Morrow County	1 906	12.1	15.8	525	536	17.8	348	190	12.4	897	51.6	1.2	332	23.7
Sherman County	518	12.4	28.0	83	423	21.8	145	198	12.9	266	32.0	6.8	295	21.6
Umatilla County	13 647	9.1	22.2	5 491	552	19.2	3 521	196	13.7	8 373	53.1	2.1	313	23.0
Union County	5 823	10.5	23.2	2 202	530	18.4	1 620	198	13.8	3 212	53.3	1.8	309	24.9
Wallowa County	1 935	13.2	25.7	546	461	18.0	578	184	13.8	861	47.3	2.4	287	18.7
Wasco County	5 601	10.3	24.1	1 887	550	17.0	1 667	218	13.0	3 006	44.8	3.8	324	23.7
Wheeler County	413	14.3	20.1	54	364	18.6	147	155	13.4	171	38.0	3.5	247	22.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Altamont CDP	5 141	12.5	19.6	2 684	504	17.9	1 154	186	12.2	2 113	50.2	1.7	362	23.5
Ashland city	3 535	11.5	19.2	1 863	735	23.3	1 217	248	13.2	3 318	52.1	1.5	400	29.9
Bend city	4 714	17.8	17.7	2 853	606	20.8	1 063	220	15.5	3 912	50.1	1.0	442	26.7
City of the Dalles city	2 601	9.1	29.8	1 206	557	17.6	1 111	230	13.5	1 842	46.3	2.7	336	24.3
Grants Pass city	3 838	17.8	21.1	2 015	592	22.8	1 492	215	14.1	3 307	47.7	1.1	403	31.5
Hermiston city	2 028	7.9	18.1	1 037	580	20.2	463	203	15.3	1 835	54.6	1.7	307	23.4
Klamath Falls city	3 585	10.5	27.6	1 960	538	20.1	1 420	186	13.1	3 622	58.2	1.5	318	27.2
Lo Grande city	2 492	9.1	29.2	1 206	551	17.6	934	207	13.3	2 141	55.4	1.3	303	26.0
Medford city	10 707	16.3	17.1	6 269	681	21.4	3 012	219	13.4	8 160	45.9	1.6	431	28.6
Pendleton city	3 131	9.2	26.2	1 585	587	18.9	1 027	213	12.7	2 583	55.2	2.4	315	23.3
District 3	133 117	10.0	28.2	78 953	627	20.2	38 392	237	14.0	93 769	43.4	1.9	414	25.5
COUNTY														
Clockomus County (pt.)	18 415	10.2	20.8	10 634	683	19.8	3 880	242	12.8	9 849	43.3	1.3	452	24.5
Multnomah County (pt.)	114 702	10.0	29.4	68 319	620	20.2	34 512	236	14.1	83 920	43.5	2.0	409	25.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Gresham city	15 000	13.3	13.6	10 634	722	20.6	2 318	270	14.1	10 705	48.0	1.4	446	26.1
Hazelwood CDP	2 845	9.7	33.9	1 722	573	18.3	776	232	11.9	1 570	46.1	—	414	23.7
Lake Oswego city (pt.)	200	19.5	—	86	973	28.8	22	400+	35.0+	111	59.5	—	596	22.2
Milwaukie city	4 590	9.0	29.0	2 737	629	19.7	1 413	234	12.7	3 310	36.5	1.8	438	23.9
Oak Grove CDP (pt.)	1 195	11.9	24.5	520	622	18.5	172	251	14.0	1 442	39.7	2.7	455	25.8
Orfield CDP (pt.)	1 185	6.7	23.3	845	720	18.1	259	264	15.3	446	54.9	—	472	25.7
Portland city (pt.)	80 884	9.2	33.7	46 924	593	20.1	28 264	233	14.3	63 757	42.4	2.4	398	25.9
Powellhurst-Centennial CDP	6 522	9.3	26.6	4 000	601	21.2	1 508	239	12.5	4 118	46.8	1.7	421	24.6
District 4	142 403	12.5	19.8	62 842	583	20.2	33 535	209	13.4	78 770	47.9	1.6	390	26.7
COUNTY														
Benton County (pt.)	3 905	7.3	19.4	1 535	647	19.1	688	246	12.8	1 413	42.3	3.7	373	20.7
Coos County	16 041	13.4	22.5	6 123	520	20.0	4 695	201	14.0	8 093	52.0	2.3	331	25.6
Curry County	6 026	18.1	13.1	1 341	584	22.1	1 686	180	13.1	2 285	50.0	3.7	387	22.7
Douglas County	24 709	13.0	18.9	8 650	554	21.2	6 117	199	13.3	11 163	45.3	2.5	350	23.8
Josephine County (pt.)	1 578	11.2	8.0	410	593	21.5	334	189	13.9	445	41.6	3.6	390	25.0
Lone County	67 387	12.1	19.5	35 284	611	20.2	14 440	219	13.3	43 412	48.3	1.0	418	28.5
Linn County	22 757	11.7	22.7	9 499	555	18.8	5 575	205	13.6	11 959	46.5	1.7	376	24.5

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989
District 4—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Albany city (pt.) -----	6 125	13.2	19.2	3 582	577	17.6	1 372	219	13.2	5 666	48.9	.5	396	25.4
Coos Bay city -----	3 633	14.0	25.1	1 610	538	19.0	1 243	221	15.0	2 629	53.0	1.4	338	25.4
Corvallis city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	100.0	—	—	—
Eugene city -----	23 483	12.2	19.7	14 836	678	20.4	5 310	255	13.1	22 791	51.3	.8	425	30.6
Lebanon city -----	2 552	14.1	23.6	1 255	503	22.6	918	208	14.4	1 733	47.6	1.8	344	26.1
Roseburg city -----	3 747	14.7	24.2	1 881	608	21.2	1 347	225	12.3	3 003	46.9	1.6	362	25.2
Santa Clara CDP -----	3 607	10.0	19.4	2 754	555	17.6	550	197	11.7	966	41.9	—	498	24.2
Springfield city -----	8 599	14.3	18.2	4 908	554	20.2	1 825	190	13.4	8 848	49.8	.6	423	28.3
District 5 -----	138 953	12.1	16.5	71 823	663	20.7	29 355	234	12.9	70 995	48.1	1.4	403	25.8
COUNTY														
Benton County (pt.) -----	10 487	14.0	19.1	6 433	728	20.3	2 205	278	12.0	10 321	56.8	.5	389	30.6
Clockomas County (pt.) -----	46 722	11.7	14.5	26 068	741	20.5	7 442	253	13.0	15 456	45.8	1.6	454	23.5
Lincoln County -----	10 864	15.5	12.6	4 098	572	22.2	2 906	210	12.8	5 591	48.8	1.1	376	25.7
Marion County -----	52 510	11.6	17.8	27 270	622	20.8	11 873	230	13.0	30 984	46.9	1.4	401	25.4
Polk County -----	12 064	11.2	19.2	5 798	607	20.1	2 915	233	13.2	6 103	45.1	1.9	360	27.6
Tillamook County -----	6 306	10.9	18.1	2 156	544	20.6	2 014	183	12.6	2 540	47.2	2.0	341	25.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Corvallis city (pt.) -----	7 237	14.5	20.9	4 501	716	20.8	1 686	281	12.2	9 499	58.8	.4	385	31.1
Four Corners CDP -----	2 678	10.1	14.0	1 646	549	18.4	517	203	12.6	1 993	40.6	1.4	471	25.0
Gladstone city -----	2 645	9.9	14.4	1 747	744	19.2	529	254	13.9	1 028	45.4	2.2	443	24.8
Hayesville CDP -----	3 296	9.0	13.0	2 042	621	20.0	681	233	12.8	2 107	52.0	.6	417	25.6
Keizer city -----	5 424	10.2	17.5	3 401	637	20.2	1 208	229	11.8	2 908	49.6	.2	419	23.5
Lake Oswego city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak Grove CDP (pt.) -----	1 930	6.8	23.9	1 131	663	18.5	471	236	12.7	1 007	41.4	.9	439	27.7
Oatfield CDP (pt.) -----	3 408	9.3	19.2	2 501	676	17.4	666	255	13.3	427	35.6	—	515	21.2
Oregon City -----	3 074	10.3	19.7	1 989	639	21.1	672	242	13.8	2 405	46.4	1.8	438	24.7
Salem city -----	22 390	12.7	18.7	13 067	644	20.4	5 752	243	13.7	18 546	49.7	1.3	387	25.9
Tualatin city (pt.) -----	419	34.8	1.4	385	1 213	21.8	16	275	11.4	345	60.3	—	636	25.9
West Linn city -----	4 556	16.1	10.9	3 547	916	21.8	681	302	14.3	1 264	46.5	2.0	511	24.3
Woodburn city -----	3 263	16.6	11.0	1 281	551	22.8	1 413	213	12.4	1 524	39.1	.7	402	27.6

Table 32. Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder								
	Total	Occupied	Total	Owner occupied	Renter occupied	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Vehicles available		Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter paying cash rent, median gross rent (dollars)
							None	1 or more	With a mortgage	Not mort- gaged	
District 1 -----	239 633	225 311	1 581	638	943	18	171	1 410	671	232	440
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	18	18	2	2	—	—	—	2	400	—	—
Grand Ronde Reservation, OR -----	18	18	2	2	—	—	—	2	400	—	—
District 2 -----	250 130	219 995	4 331	2 228	2 103	63	427	3 904	483	159	344
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	1 846	1 655	1 015	574	441	22	118	897	300—	108	241
Burns Paiute Reservation and Trust Lands, OR -----	61	58	46	15	31	2	18	28	300—	125	400
Fort McDermitt Reservation, NV—OR (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umatilla Reservation, OR -----	967	843	304	149	155	3	43	261	300—	100—	206
Warm Springs Reservation and Trust Lands, OR (pt.) -----	818	754	665	410	255	17	57	608	300—	126	258
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA											
All areas -----	60 837	57 373	1 271	575	696	8	173	1 098	497	221	384
Coquille Indian TDSA, OR (pt.) -----	43 215	41 191	696	320	376	—	48	648	535	255	420
Klamath TDSA, OR -----	17 622	16 182	575	255	320	8	125	450	450	206	330
District 4 -----	235 792	221 173	3 005	1 542	1 463	17	274	2 731	539	194	370
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	25	25	8	2	6	—	2	6	—	—	250
Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Reservation, OR -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cow Creek Reservation, OR -----	25	25	8	2	6	—	2	6	—	—	250
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA											
All areas -----	127 311	119 681	1 555	737	818	4	207	1 348	482	196	370
Coquille Indian TDSA, OR (pt.) -----	127 311	119 681	1 555	737	818	4	207	1 348	482	196	370
District 5 -----	227 391	209 948	2 239	998	1 241	16	220	2 019	608	176	403
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siletz Reservation, OR -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warm Springs Reservation and Trust Lands, OR (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Stondard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State -----	2 842 321	15.9	26	27 158	27 341	32 232	32 440	15 895	16 123
District 1 -----	568 461	15.0	75	32 940	33 514	40 295	40 878	19 691	20 306
COUNTY									
Clockomos County (pt.) -----	32 911	13.2	503	49 103	52 456	57 088	60 988	25 748	30 228
Clatsop County -----	33 301	17.9	209	24 280	26 008	30 498	32 123	12 444	14 001
Columbia County -----	37 557	21.3	165	28 586	30 324	33 333	35 332	13 254	15 322
Multnomoh County (pt.) -----	87 587	13.8	281	28 609	30 079	46 475	48 820	17 651	18 889
Washington County -----	311 554	13.5	94	35 194	35 915	41 034	41 824	22 191	23 134
Yornhill County -----	65 551	19.1	142	27 622	28 984	31 573	32 890	12 868	14 684
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Aloho CDP -----	34 284	13.6	219	37 549	39 563	39 790	41 691	24 384	27 676
Astoria city -----	10 069	14.6	424	22 704	25 871	28 395	31 702	12 707	15 852
Boaverton city -----	53 310	12.2	235	33 046	34 856	40 420	42 563	23 028	24 894
Forest Grove city -----	13 559	14.0	293	22 808	25 625	29 978	33 877	10 165	13 001
Hillsboro city -----	37 520	13.0	199	32 060	34 330	35 789	38 061	17 702	20 575
Lake Oswego city (pt.) -----	29 980	12.9	549	50 235	54 072	59 231	63 047	27 452	32 439
McMinnville city -----	17 894	12.5	323	24 104	27 469	30 233	33 548	11 500	13 832
Newberg city -----	13 086	11.9	324	25 436	28 828	29 055	31 990	12 481	20 047
Portland city (pt.) -----	85 310	13.8	274	27 461	28 966	45 484	47 593	17 334	18 535
Tigord city -----	29 344	12.9	290	34 422	37 096	40 902	43 444	22 082	24 991
Tuolotin city (pt.) -----	13 264	11.2	393	36 491	40 598	43 241	48 922	22 461	27 536
District 2 -----	568 464	19.2	46	23 754	24 143	27 972	28 401	12 699	13 147
COUNTY									
Baker County -----	15 317	21.3	238	21 330	23 013	25 470	27 540	9 757	11 986
Crook County -----	14 111	14.4	290	23 116	25 394	25 580	28 005	11 682	14 945
Oeschutes County -----	74 958	15.1	168	26 827	27 891	30 519	31 661	16 279	17 825
Gilliom County -----	1 717	46.2	512	22 455	25 742	26 446	29 769	12 236	16 161
Grant County -----	7 853	41.1	194	23 698	25 478	27 749	29 649	11 555	13 555
Horney County -----	7 060	31.0	284	21 394	23 283	25 261	28 026	11 830	14 112
Hood River County -----	16 903	17.4	246	24 212	26 230	27 778	30 227	11 844	14 915
Jackson County -----	146 389	15.7	107	24 601	25 460	29 310	30 293	13 045	14 076
Jefferson County -----	13 676	36.9	165	22 857	24 206	25 368	26 908	11 681	13 225
Josephine County (pt.) -----	57 174	14.9	157	20 284	21 573	24 500	25 798	10 722	11 974
Klamoth County -----	57 702	18.4	140	22 462	23 655	27 048	28 430	11 713	12 821
Lake County -----	7 186	17.8	416	22 731	26 104	26 467	29 238	9 258	14 403
Molheur County -----	26 038	18.9	213	19 498	21 079	23 784	25 808	9 667	11 553
Morrow County -----	7 625	46.6	171	23 081	24 858	26 253	27 397	12 124	14 052
Sherman County -----	1 918	48.6	458	23 386	26 478	28 202	31 395	11 074	13 712
Umatillo County -----	59 249	19.7	128	22 283	23 357	26 823	28 148	11 949	13 167
Union County -----	23 598	26.9	167	21 897	23 416	27 230	29 140	9 767	10 977
Wallowa County -----	6 911	39.3	209	20 397	22 203	25 057	26 680	11 135	12 922
Wosco County -----	21 683	18.4	264	23 850	25 880	28 867	30 930	12 293	14 855
Wheeler County -----	1 396	46.9	404	14 013	16 588	17 892	21 145	6 716	8 424
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Altomont CDP -----	18 591	15.6	218	24 692	26 473	28 176	30 605	12 020	14 556
Ashlond city -----	16 234	15.3	330	22 273	24 954	30 385	33 698	12 173	14 386
Bend city -----	20 469	14.1	301	24 854	26 692	29 636	31 902	15 648	17 905
City of the Dolles city -----	11 060	15.8	361	22 093	25 385	28 180	31 079	12 776	16 198
Gronts Poss city -----	17 488	13.1	319	20 261	22 963	25 580	27 665	11 472	13 647
Hermiston city -----	10 040	15.2	285	19 441	22 153	23 253	26 948	11 619	13 952
Klamoth Falls city -----	17 737	15.5	326	18 414	20 435	24 126	27 294	10 073	11 945
Lo Gronde city -----	11 766	15.9	325	20 154	22 481	27 130	31 158	9 133	11 189
Medford city -----	46 951	11.8	250	24 820	26 482	30 295	32 369	13 908	15 810
Pendleton city -----	15 126	14.5	322	22 397	24 592	30 105	32 444	12 356	15 277
District 3 -----	568 465	14.3	56	26 942	27 357	32 367	32 910	17 156	17 634
COUNTY									
Clockomos County (pt.) -----	72 165	16.5	153	31 154	32 170	36 088	37 272	18 043	19 734
Multnomoh County (pt.) -----	496 300	14.0	60	26 348	26 796	31 744	32 263	17 003	17 487
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Greshom city -----	68 235	13.4	155	31 206	32 459	35 953	37 374	17 217	18 997
Hozelwood CDP -----	11 480	13.0	292	29 334	32 145	31 944	34 595	17 847	21 502
Lake Oswego city (pt.) -----	585	13.5	1 971	32 308	42 754	41 852	60 849	30 463	40 244
Milwoukie city -----	18 692	14.7	272	28 564	30 706	33 666	35 872	18 198	21 041
Dok Grove CDP (pt.) -----	5 515	14.1	521	23 831	27 878	30 874	35 446	16 717	21 001
Ootfield CDP (pt.) -----	4 409	15.5	630	32 033	38 896	38 313	45 729	16 607	22 016
Portlond city (pt.) -----	352 009	13.9	71	24 763	25 302	30 296	30 914	16 595	17 152
Powellhurst-Centennial CDP -----	28 756	12.5	197	25 806	27 470	29 578	32 455	15 128	17 842
District 4 -----	568 465	16.5	51	24 392	24 793	28 812	29 301	13 461	13 976
COUNTY									
Benton County (pt.) -----	14 602	17.4	307	27 557	30 422	30 396	32 745	15 888	20 441
Coos County -----	60 273	16.8	142	21 634	22 703	25 738	27 042	11 456	12 450
Curry County -----	19 327	18.7	270	21 821	23 574	25 730	27 671	12 188	13 799
Douglas County -----	94 649	18.2	102	23 293	24 092	26 211	27 063	12 392	13 743
Josephine County (pt.) -----	5 475	13.2	523	19 412	22 303	21 240	26 027	8 793	14 123
Lone County -----	282 912	15.5	81	24 978	25 558	30 438	31 087	13 931	14 689
Linn County -----	91 227	17.6	109	24 703	25 681	28 868	29 974	13 102	14 307
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Albony city (pt.) -----	29 462	14.0	196	23 345	25 540	28 541	31 087	13 914	16 493
Coos Bay city -----	15 076	11.9	317	20 343	23 002	24 695	28 284	10 949	13 392
Corvallis city (pt.) -----	20	20.0	—	—	27 500	—	12 500	—	—
Eugene city -----	112 669	14.4	153	24 856	25 867	33 386	34 921	14 058	15 200

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 4—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.									
Lebonon city	10 950	11.3	297	19 336	21 988	22 804	26 481	11 681	14 829
Roseburg city	17 032	12.1	293	22 773	24 716	26 505	29 441	13 576	16 429
Santo Clara CDP	12 834	12.4	311	31 288	33 809	33 369	36 950	17 598	21 928
Springfield city.....	44 683	13.5	154	21 380	22 483	24 645	26 242	13 527	15 306
District 5	568 466	14.6	60	28 349	28 867	33 379	33 971	15 286	15 853
COUNTY									
Benton County (pt.).....	56 209	13.9	211	25 739	27 749	35 744	37 953	11 823	13 421
Clackamas County (pt.)	173 774	13.6	123	34 680	35 639	38 485	39 578	18 367	20 069
Lincoln County.....	38 889	21.1	159	22 301	23 494	26 606	27 990	12 451	14 127
Marion County.....	228 483	14.2	87	26 514	27 238	31 025	31 804	15 542	16 434
Polk County.....	49 541	13.7	194	25 513	27 072	30 679	32 664	12 515	14 326
Tillamook County.....	21 570	19.9	229	21 251	22 697	24 941	26 890	12 553	14 081
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Corvallis city (pt.)	44 737	13.3	213	22 154	24 341	32 927	35 616	11 420	12 874
Four Corners CDP.....	12 156	11.4	327	26 048	28 873	28 415	31 719	18 001	22 078
Gladstone city	10 152	12.6	429	30 481	34 279	35 601	40 477	11 825	16 765
Hayesville CDP.....	14 318	11.2	346	26 046	29 377	29 502	32 495	14 435	20 371
Keizer city	21 884	12.0	270	30 055	32 072	33 573	36 348	17 206	19 701
Lake Oswego city (pt.)	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak Grove CDP (pt.)	7 061	12.6	543	27 006	31 437	33 582	39 206	13 172	16 945
Ootfield CDP (pt.)	10 939	13.7	416	39 020	42 721	41 486	45 324	17 706	25 756
Oregon City city	14 698	12.6	308	27 569	29 806	30 439	33 538	16 048	19 531
Salem city	107 786	12.3	144	24 657	25 818	30 561	32 004	15 190	16 394
Tualatin city (pt.)	1 749	16.8	1 382	43 264	55 794	56 355	67 928	14 210	28 111
West Linn city	16 367	13.1	513	43 084	47 675	47 977	51 681	24 508	30 623
Woodburn city	13 404	11.5	249	21 031	23 536	23 769	26 850	12 144	16 173

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
The State -----	1 193 567	16.2	648	652	226	227	20.3	20.5	13.3	13.5	407	409	25.3	25.6
District 1 -----	239 642	15.0	781	792	257	263	20.2	20.5	12.8	13.4	451	456	24.2	24.6
COUNTY														
Clackamas County (pt.) -----	13 699	13.3	1 043	1 117	317	351	19.8	21.2	11.4	14.1	616	648	23.3	25.7
Clatsop County -----	17 367	20.4	571	597	208	220	18.5	20.5	13.3	15.0	342	362	23.5	25.5
Columbia County -----	14 576	21.5	581	609	190	200	16.8	18.5	11.6	13.2	342	358	21.1	23.2
Multnomah County (pt.) -----	46 090	13.5	874	910	340	361	19.8	20.9	13.0	14.7	392	403	24.8	25.9
Washington County -----	124 716	13.6	790	803	261	268	20.3	20.8	12.3	13.3	486	492	23.9	24.4
Yamhill County -----	23 194	19.0	625	651	214	225	20.1	21.1	12.3	14.0	382	396	24.3	25.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Alaha COP -----	11 747	13.4	737	763	247	265	20.3	21.5	11.0	14.5	517	550	23.4	25.5
Astoria city -----	4 631	14.8	559	615	214	237	15.1	19.2	11.5	15.2	283	321	22.2	25.3
Beaverton city -----	24 083	12.1	842	883	271	290	20.0	21.3	11.8	15.1	500	516	23.9	25.1
Forest Grove city -----	5 102	13.8	654	710	219	239	16.6	20.6	10.4	14.3	357	382	25.3	29.2
Hillsboro city -----	13 347	12.8	704	734	237	261	20.1	21.7	11.9	15.4	469	490	23.8	25.7
Lake Oswego city (pt.) -----	12 745	13.0	1 112	1 190	329	367	20.4	21.8	11.2	14.2	625	656	22.8	25.0
McMinnville city -----	6 778	12.3	631	677	206	230	17.6	20.9	10.2	13.7	361	384	24.7	27.8
Newberg city -----	4 673	11.6	618	687	219	259	18.7	22.4	10.1	15.0	399	422	22.4	26.1
Portland city (pt.) -----	45 119	13.5	855	889	336	356	19.8	20.9	13.0	14.8	390	400	24.9	26.1
Tigard city -----	12 599	12.9	796	831	248	276	21.0	22.5	10.2	13.0	475	493	23.2	25.0
Tualatin city (pt.) -----	5 205	11.0	862	919	239	298	19.8	21.7	9.5	20.7	500	538	22.7	24.9
District 2 -----	250 107	19.5	581	588	199	203	20.5	20.9	13.2	13.6	361	366	25.0	25.6
COUNTY														
Baker County -----	7 525	23.0	443	488	177	190	19.2	21.7	13.4	15.9	278	300	21.0	23.9
Crook County -----	6 066	15.1	473	520	168	185	14.2	17.5	10.8	14.0	318	352	19.3	23.0
Oeschutes County -----	35 928	15.6	620	641	217	229	20.5	21.5	12.6	14.3	431	446	25.0	26.7
Gilliam County -----	932	48.2	421	489	178	195	13.6	18.1	12.1	15.8	344	385	18.3	29.3
Grant County -----	3 774	40.9	455	489	148	162	15.8	18.7	11.6	14.0	299	320	17.5	20.5
Harney County -----	3 305	29.8	438	478	168	185	16.1	19.9	11.7	14.7	272	307	17.7	21.5
Haad River County -----	7 569	17.3	562	602	201	221	18.5	21.4	11.0	13.7	376	408	22.8	26.3
Jackson County -----	60 376	16.2	650	669	215	222	21.7	22.4	12.8	13.8	409	418	27.1	28.2
Jefferson County -----	6 311	32.0	497	537	173	188	17.6	20.4	11.8	14.3	331	357	20.4	22.4
Josephine County (pt.) -----	24 652	15.1	581	605	193	203	22.0	23.5	12.9	14.4	384	399	27.9	30.3
Klamath County -----	25 954	18.5	516	539	180	188	18.5	20.1	12.3	13.8	322	336	23.7	25.5
Lake County -----	3 434	17.4	469	543	160	187	14.1	19.7	11.7	16.5	281	323	17.6	23.2
Malheur County -----	10 649	19.5	516	556	192	208	19.3	22.3	13.2	15.7	280	299	24.5	27.2
Morrow County -----	3 412	45.5	520	552	182	198	16.4	19.2	11.2	13.7	321	342	22.5	24.8
Sherman County -----	900	48.7	381	493	185	215	20.3	23.3	11.1	14.8	273	316	18.9	24.0
Umatilla County -----	24 333	20.0	540	563	192	201	18.4	20.1	12.9	14.4	309	318	22.5	23.6
Union County -----	9 974	27.0	516	544	192	204	17.3	19.5	12.9	14.7	300	317	24.0	26.1
Wallowa County -----	3 755	37.3	445	478	178	191	16.3	19.6	12.6	15.0	277	297	17.1	20.3
Wasco County -----	10 476	19.3	533	566	211	226	15.7	18.3	11.9	14.1	312	336	22.6	24.9
Wheeler County -----	782	47.7	342	387	144	167	14.3	23.1	11.5	15.3	231	263	17.4	29.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Altamont COP -----	7 564	15.8	488	522	179	194	16.6	19.3	10.8	13.6	350	374	22.1	25.0
Ashland city -----	7 204	15.3	709	760	239	260	22.2	24.4	11.7	14.6	386	412	28.7	32.5
Bend city -----	9 004	14.4	586	628	208	232	19.9	21.6	13.6	17.4	431	453	25.5	27.8
City of the Dalles city -----	4 843	15.7	535	579	221	239	15.6	19.5	12.0	15.1	319	353	22.6	26.3
Grants Pass city -----	7 480	13.0	574	614	206	224	21.5	24.1	12.6	15.7	392	414	29.5	33.4
Hermiston city -----	4 110	15.3	553	609	190	220	17.8	21.8	12.5	18.1	295	318	21.8	24.9
Klamath Falls city -----	7 832	15.5	513	564	178	194	18.3	21.4	10.7	14.4	307	328	25.9	28.5
La Grande city -----	4 916	16.1	526	577	195	218	15.7	19.5	11.7	15.0	292	318	24.0	28.9
Medford city -----	19 684	12.1	663	698	211	227	20.8	22.0	12.3	14.4	422	440	27.6	29.6
Pendleton city -----	6 175	14.1	562	611	204	221	16.9	20.5	11.1	14.3	305	324	22.1	24.6
District 3 -----	240 658	14.3	623	631	235	238	20.0	20.4	13.7	14.3	412	416	25.2	25.8
COUNTY														
Clackamas County (pt.) -----	30 997	15.9	671	695	237	248	19.1	20.3	12.1	13.6	446	459	23.9	25.2
Multnomah County (pt.) -----	209 661	14.1	615	624	234	238	20.0	20.4	13.8	14.4	407	412	25.4	26.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Gresham city -----	26 978	13.6	711	733	263	277	20.1	21.1	12.9	15.3	441	452	25.3	26.8
Hazelwood COP -----	4 568	13.0	552	594	222	241	16.4	20.1	10.1	13.7	398	430	21.9	25.6
Lake Oswego city (pt.) -----	361	13.9	850	1 112	314	755	25.2	40.1	2.8	92.5	458	729	18.3	24.8
Milwaukie city -----	8 170	14.7	610	649	227	242	18.2	20.7	11.3	14.0	429	448	22.9	25.0
Oak Grove COP (pt.) -----	2 775	14.0	574	662	215	286	15.2	21.4	9.6	18.3	435	482	23.4	28.5
Osfield COP (pt.) -----	1 687	15.4	663	767	249	280	15.7	20.5	11.7	15.0	437	527	23.3	29.6
Portland city (pt.) -----	153 249	14.0	589	598	231	235	19.8	20.3	14.0	14.7	396	401	25.6	26.3
Powellhurst-Centennial COP -----	11 082	12.7	583	618	231	247	20.3	22.1	11.1	13.9	414	429	23.6	26.1
District 4 -----	235 820	16.7	579	587	207	211	20.0	20.4	13.2	13.7	387	392	26.4	27.0
COUNTY														
Benton County (pt.) -----	5 551	17.3	615	678	232	259	17.3	20.6	11.1	14.6	361	385	18.7	22.4
Coos County -----	26 668	18.1	509	530	197	206	19.1	20.7	13.3	14.7	325	337	24.8	26.5
Curry County -----	9 885	19.0	563	608	174	186	20.9	23.5	12.0	14.2	372	401	21.1	24.3
O Douglas County -----	38 298	18.2	545	564	195	203	20.7	21.7	12.7	13.9	345	356	23.2	24.5
Josephine County (pt.) -----	2 260	13.1	530	695	171	212	17.2	25.2	10.6	17.3	357	431	22.6	28.9
Lane County -----	116 676	15.5	605	617	216	222	19.8	20.4	12.9	13.7	414	421	28.1	28.9
Linn County -----	36 482	17.5	546	564	200	210	18.1	19.5	13.0	14.3	371	381	23.9	25.1

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
District 4—Can. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Albany city (pt.)	12 322	14.2	562	593	210	228	16.4	18.8	11.7	14.6	388	403	24.4	26.6
Coos Bay city	6 617	12.5	512	564	210	232	16.9	20.9	13.1	16.8	325	350	23.9	27.3
Corvallis city (pt.)	7	14.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eugene city	47 991	14.4	669	687	248	263	19.9	20.8	12.4	13.9	419	430	29.8	31.6
Lebanon city	4 554	11.7	475	536	195	223	20.8	24.4	12.2	16.6	331	360	24.1	28.4
Roseburg city	7 052	12.5	581	634	217	234	19.9	22.4	10.9	13.8	347	377	23.5	26.7
Santa Clara CDP	4 651	12.5	533	577	185	210	16.1	19.1	9.5	13.8	473	518	22.5	26.4
Springfield city	18 121	13.3	542	567	184	196	19.2	20.9	12.1	14.8	415	432	27.4	29.2
District 5	227 340	15.2	658	667	232	236	20.5	20.8	12.6	13.2	400	405	25.5	26.1
COUNTY														
Benton County (pt.)	21 473	13.6	711	744	270	286	19.4	20.9	11.0	13.1	384	394	29.4	31.8
Clackamas County (pt.)	64 307	13.7	732	751	248	258	20.2	20.9	12.4	13.6	448	461	23.0	24.0
Lincoln County	22 389	21.1	562	583	203	217	21.5	23.0	12.0	13.6	370	383	24.8	26.7
Marian County	86 869	14.4	615	629	227	233	20.5	21.1	12.6	13.5	397	404	25.0	25.9
Polk County	18 978	13.3	591	626	227	239	19.0	20.8	12.1	14.2	350	369	26.7	28.5
Tillamook County	13 324	22.7	528	560	179	188	19.6	21.5	11.7	13.4	331	351	24.3	26.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Corvallis city (pt.)	17 300	13.0	695	737	271	291	20.1	21.5	10.9	13.4	379	390	29.8	32.4
Four Corners CDP	4 840	11.7	526	572	190	215	16.3	20.3	10.0	15.1	455	487	23.6	26.6
Gladstone city	3 745	12.8	715	772	239	270	17.3	20.9	11.3	16.5	428	462	23.1	26.9
Hayesville CDP	5 574	11.1	595	646	222	244	17.9	21.5	10.5	15.1	406	427	23.8	27.7
Keizer city	8 576	12.0	616	658	219	238	18.7	21.2	10.3	13.4	407	431	22.1	24.8
Lake Oswego city (pt.)	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak Grove CDP (pt.)	2 989	12.2	621	705	224	248	16.0	20.7	10.1	15.3	415	465	24.0	31.6
Oatfield CDP (pt.)	3 907	14.2	643	710	243	268	15.9	18.8	11.2	15.3	460	562	17.7	23.8
Oregon City city	5 675	12.4	616	663	231	255	20.0	22.1	11.5	16.2	425	452	23.3	26.2
Salem city	42 601	12.6	632	655	239	248	19.9	20.9	12.9	14.4	382	392	25.2	26.5
Tualatin city (pt.)	771	17.5	1 122	1 310	206	394	20.2	23.4	1.2	32.9	600	688	22.6	31.3
West Linn city	5 951	13.0	880	967	285	321	21.0	22.6	12.0	16.7	482	545	22.5	26.2
Woodburn city	4 922	11.8	524	577	204	221	21.4	24.3	10.9	13.9	385	416	25.4	29.9

Table 35. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut per- sons—Stan- dard error	Occupied housing units with an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder							
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Median gross rent (dollars)		90-percent confidence bounds	90-percent confidence bounds		
						With a mortgage	Not mortgaged	Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
District 1 -----	568 461	15.0	239 642	15.0	225	608	752	194	266	407	472		
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas -----	57	29.8	21	38.1	—	—	500	—	—	—	—		
Grand Ronde Reservation, OR -----	57	29.8	21	38.1	—	—	500	—	—	—	—		
District 2 -----	568 464	19.2	250 107	19.5	90	448	519	143	175	328	361		
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas -----	5 741	45.8	1 818	46.0	130	226	301	95	122	229	253		
Burns Paiute Reservation and Trust Lands, OR -----	163	55.8	48	52.1	513	33	268	54	173	—	500		
Fort McDermitt Reservation, NV—OR (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Umatilla Reservation, OR -----	2 502	44.4	955	45.5	219	166	289	47	79	177	229		
Warm Springs Reservation and Trust Lands, OR (pt.) -----	3 076	46.4	815	46.3	161	241	336	113	138	244	272		
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA													
All areas -----	144 725	15.1	60 730	15.5	172	441	561	161	275	356	411		
Coquille Indian TDSA, OR (pt.) -----	103 690	14.5	43 083	14.9	273	457	616	141	382	386	454		
Klamath TDSA, OR -----	41 035	16.7	17 647	16.8	206	370	538	139	269	289	374		
District 4 -----	568 465	16.5	235 820	16.7	114	498	580	174	221	352	387		
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas -----	62	48.4	25	40.0	465	—	—	—	—	—	300		
Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Reser- vation, OR -----	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cow Creek Reservation, OR -----	58	51.7	23	43.5	465	—	—	—	—	—	300		
TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA													
All areas -----	300 427	15.9	127 456	16.1	169	434	550	171	230	346	394		
Coquille Indian TDSA, OR (pt.) -----	300 427	15.9	127 456	16.1	169	434	550	171	230	346	394		
District 5 -----	568 466	14.6	227 340	15.2	134	561	656	140	225	382	423		
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas -----	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Siletz Reservation, OR -----	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Warm Springs Reservation and Trust Lands, OR (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
 Region
 Division
 State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area
 (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/

block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under “CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION” in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned “0” as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau’s census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau’s geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of “TIGER Extract” files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines “urban” for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, “urban” consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of “extended cities.”
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute “rural.” In the 100-percent data products, “rural” is divided into “places of less than 2,500” and “not in places.” The “not in places” category comprises “rural” outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term “other rural” is used; “other rural” is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into “rural farm” and “rural nonfarm.” “Rural farm” comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); “rural nonfarm” comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, “urban” comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as “urban under special rules.” Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as “Public” and “Private.”

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as “noninstitutional group quarters”)—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as “other persons in group quarters” when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes “community-based homes” that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” and “Ownership not known.” Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Public,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a “married-couple family” or “other family” according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, “persons in family” or “persons per family” are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder’s spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder’s family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a “married-couple household” that includes a householder and an “unmarried partner.” An “unmarried partner” can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An “unmarried partner” in an “unmarried-partner household” is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, “Roomer, boarder, or foster child” on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a “married-couple family” with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category “Son/daughter” has been replaced by two categories, “Natural-born or adopted son/daughter” and “Stepson/stepdaughter.” “Grandchild” has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: “Roomer, boarder” and “Partner, roommate” have been replaced by the categories “Roomer, boarder, or foster child,” “Housemate, roommate,” and “Unmarried partner.” The 1980 nonrelative category “Paid employee” has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. “Total income” is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. “Earnings” is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years							
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310								
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451							
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947							
Two persons.....	8,076								
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547						
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515						
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990					
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619				
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572			
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259		
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828	
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933
									\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilofian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.);" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or “dropouts” and an unemployment rate for the “dropout” population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in “Educational Attainment,” “Employment Status,” and “School Enrollment and Type of School.” The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to “include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree” as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either “public school, public college” or “private school, private college.” The instruction guide defines a public school as “any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.” Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the “public” and “private” circles are edited to the first entry, “public.”

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” “elementary or high school,” or “college” according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in “college.” Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving “NO DIPLOMA” were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under “Educational Attainment.”)

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at “school, college, or any educational institution” was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include “night school” was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term “regular school” was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which “advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree.” Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term “regular school or college” and a similar, though expanded, definition of “regular” was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census’ use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase “regular school or college” and included instructions to “count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.” Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

**GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on “persons in unit” show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase “persons in unit” is used for housing tabulations, “persons in households” for population items. Figures for “persons in unit” match those for “persons in household” for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. “Persons per occupied housing unit” is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

“Persons per room” is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of “Poverty Status in 1989” and “Income in 1989” under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$$SE_{\hat{X}} \text{ and } SE_{\hat{Y}} \text{ of estimates } \hat{X} \text{ and } \hat{Y}: \\ SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948/21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin

Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

121-140	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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141-160	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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161-180	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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181-200	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Oregon

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.8
Place of birth.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.8
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.6	2.6	1.5	1.1
Household type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.6
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons In Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. “Shelter and Street Night” (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

- 1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
- 2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
- 3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

- 4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of “the homeless,” and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of “the homeless.” Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for “Shelter-and-Street-Night” enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC’s) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

- 1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
- 2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
- 3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
- 4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
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Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3–11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0
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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle (under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**), only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorean, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes**, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No**, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government category*; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before deductions*. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. *Also exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p> <p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7		NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD																					
Last name		H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="radio"/> No																					
First name Middle initial																							
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative		H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No																					
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative																							
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale? <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more </div> </div>																					
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Other API </div> </div>																							
H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="radio"/> Other		Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment — H7a. What is the monthly rent? <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$80 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374 </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424 <input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449 <input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474 <input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499 <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524 <input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549 <input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649 <input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699 <input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749 <input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more </div> </div>																					
H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 33%;"> <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms </div> <div style="width: 33%;"> <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms </div> <div style="width: 33%;"> <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms </div> </div>		H4. Is this house or apartment — <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?																					
a. Age <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 2 3 0 3 0 3 4 0 4 0 4 5 0 5 0 5 6 0 6 0 6 7 0 7 0 7 8 0 8 0 8 9 0 9 0 9 </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 </div> </div>		FOR CENSUS USE <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">A. Total persons</th> <th style="width: 25%;">B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant</th> <th style="width: 25%;">D. Months vacant</th> <th style="width: 35%;">G. DO ID</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td> <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Cont'n </td> <td> <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 </td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td> <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere </td> <td> <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more </td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td> C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant </td> <td> E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P2 </td> <td> <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> P5 </td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td> C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </td> <td> F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1 </td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO ID		<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Cont'n	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6			<input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more			C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P2	<input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> P5		C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1	
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<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced																							
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)																							

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
 - ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
 - ☐ No — Skip to H24a
- Go to H23b

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

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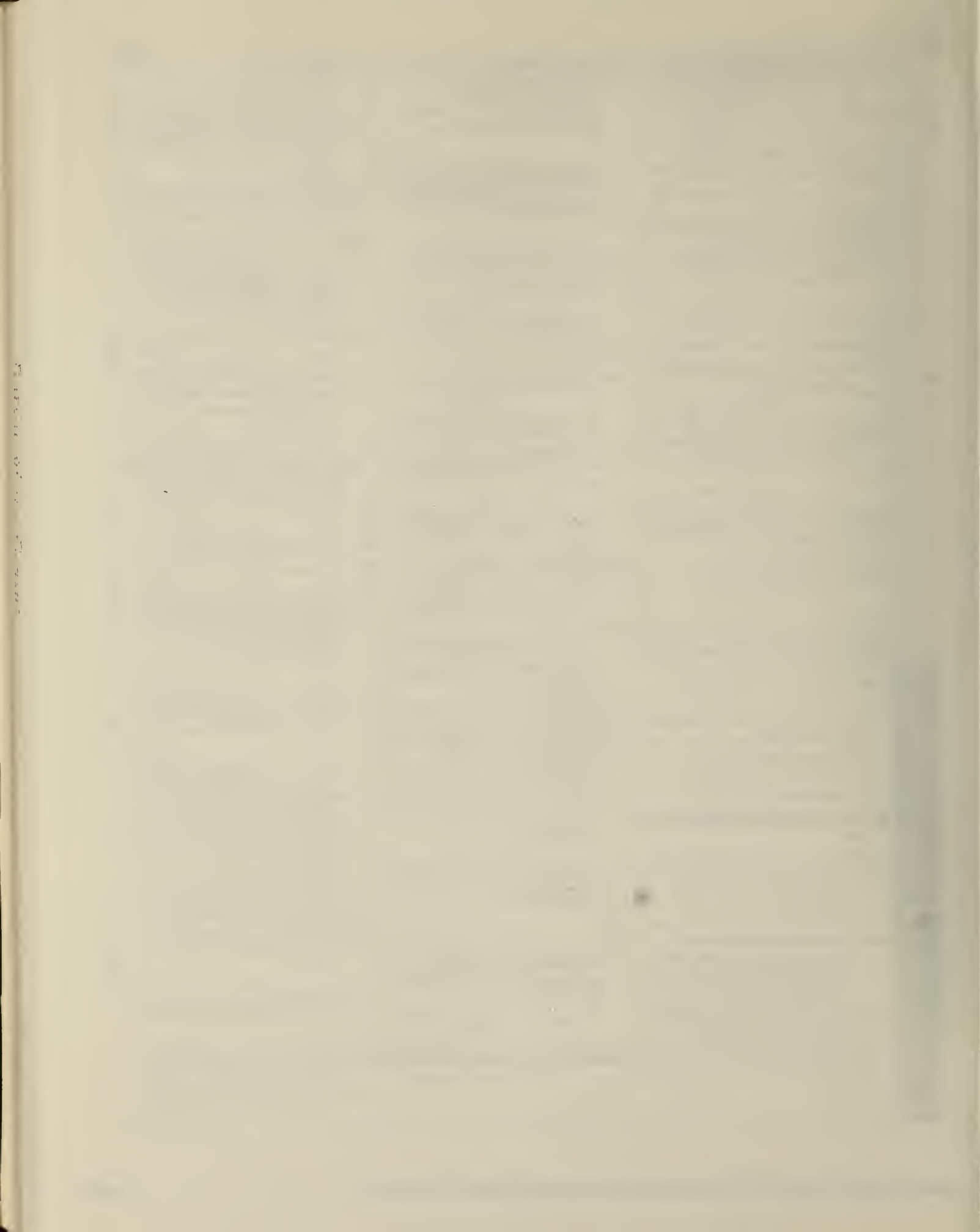
PERSON 1			
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____			
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <u>7</u> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <u>7</u> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. <u>7</u> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <u>7</u> (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? <u>7</u> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person 17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25 b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. _____ Hours	
		22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) <u>7</u> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office <u>7</u> c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County <u>7</u> e. State <u>7</u> f. ZIP Code <u>7</u>	
		c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? _____ Years	

<p>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car <input type="radio"/> Walked <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Skip to 28 <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat <input type="radio"/> Other method <input type="radio"/> Taxicab </p> <p><i>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</i></p> <p>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Drove alone <input type="radio"/> 5 people <input type="radio"/> 2 people <input type="radio"/> 6 people <input type="radio"/> 3 people <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people <input type="radio"/> 4 people <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people </p>	<p>28. Industry or Employer</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;">(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;">(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Retail trade </p>	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <input type="radio"/> a.m. <input type="radio"/> p.m. </p> <p>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> Minutes — Skip to 28 </p>	<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;">(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;">(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	<p>33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None OR \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization <input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) <input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm </p>	
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27 </p> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job </p>	<p>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32 </p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> Weeks </p> <p>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> Hours </p>	
<p>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p>		

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

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APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) Issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) Issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivi- sions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³ Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

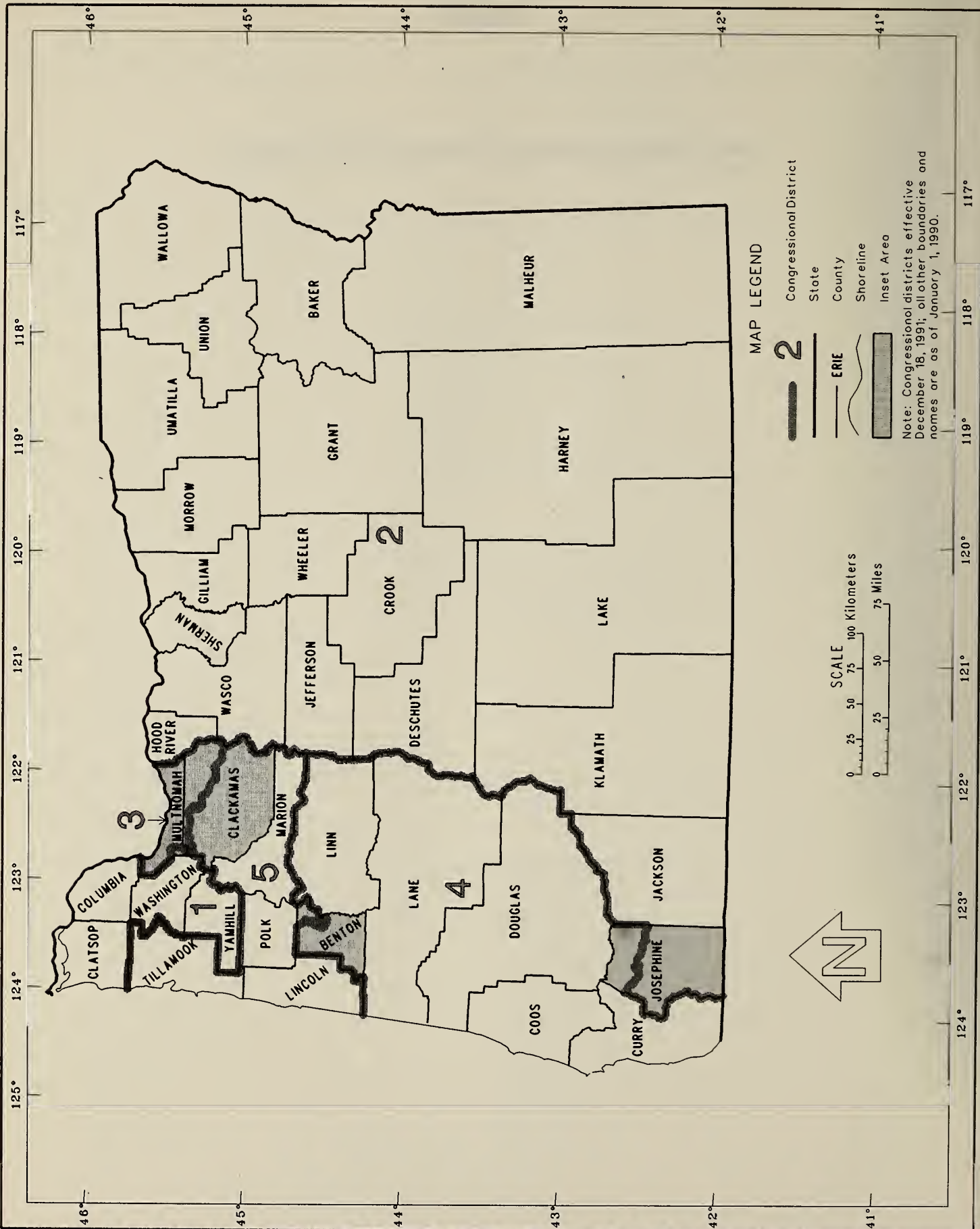
Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.







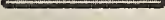



Maps

Maps showing geographic areas for this report begin on page G-2.

Congressional Districts (5 Districts)

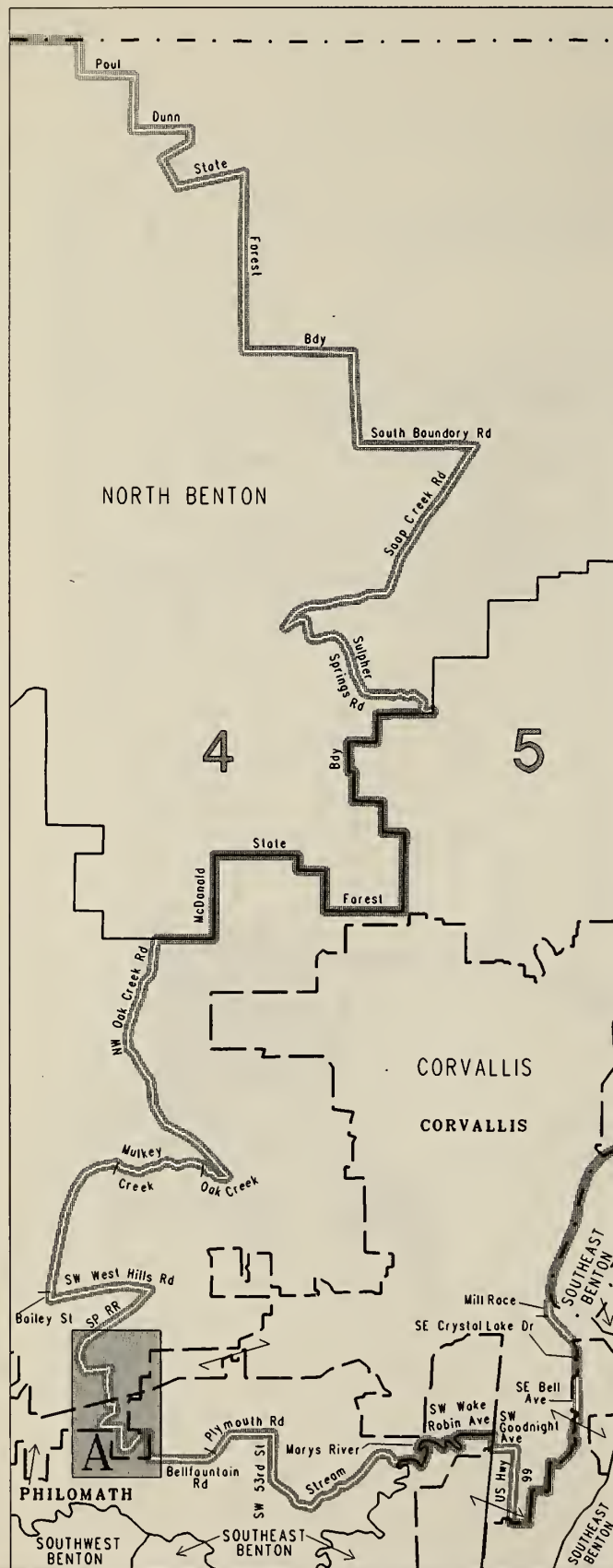


Congressional District Inset Map Legend

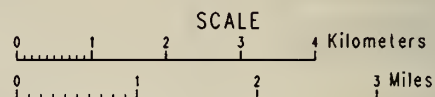
	2	Congressional District
		County
	YORK	County Subdivision
	ROME	Incorporated Place
	Zena	Census Designated Place
	Lake Erie	Large River, Lake, or Water Body
	Main St	Feature
	A	Inset Area
		An asterisk following a place name indicates that the place is coextensive with a county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only when it differs from the place name.
		A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontiguous parts of the same geographic entity.

Note: Congressional districts effective December 18, 1991; all other boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990. Where county and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these geographic entities. Where a county and/or county subdivision boundary coincides with a place boundary, the map does not show the place boundary symbol.

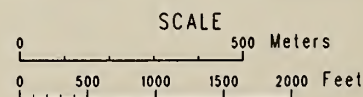
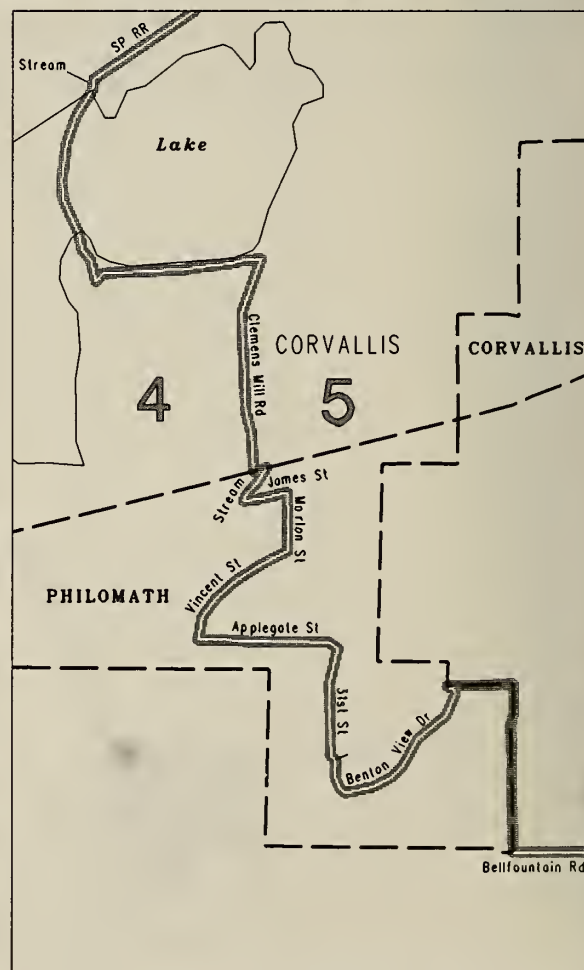
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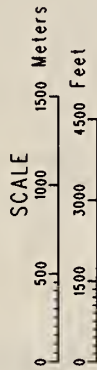
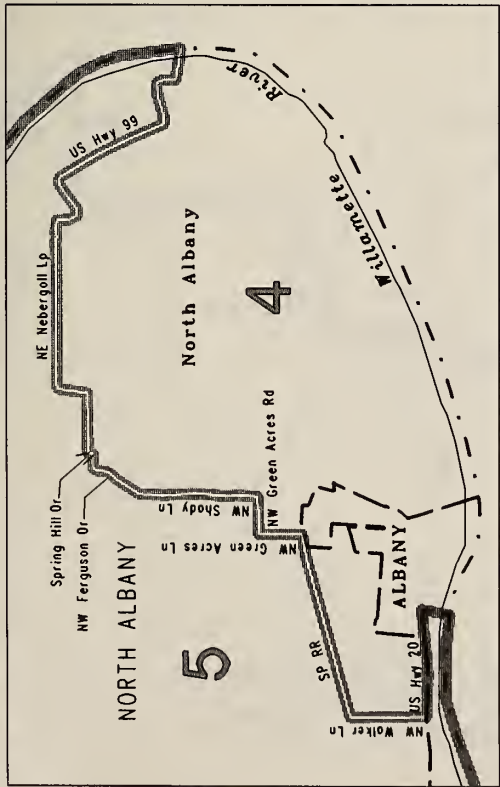
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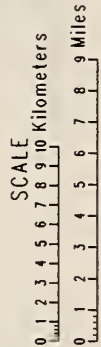
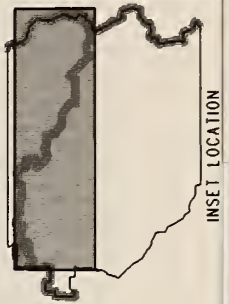
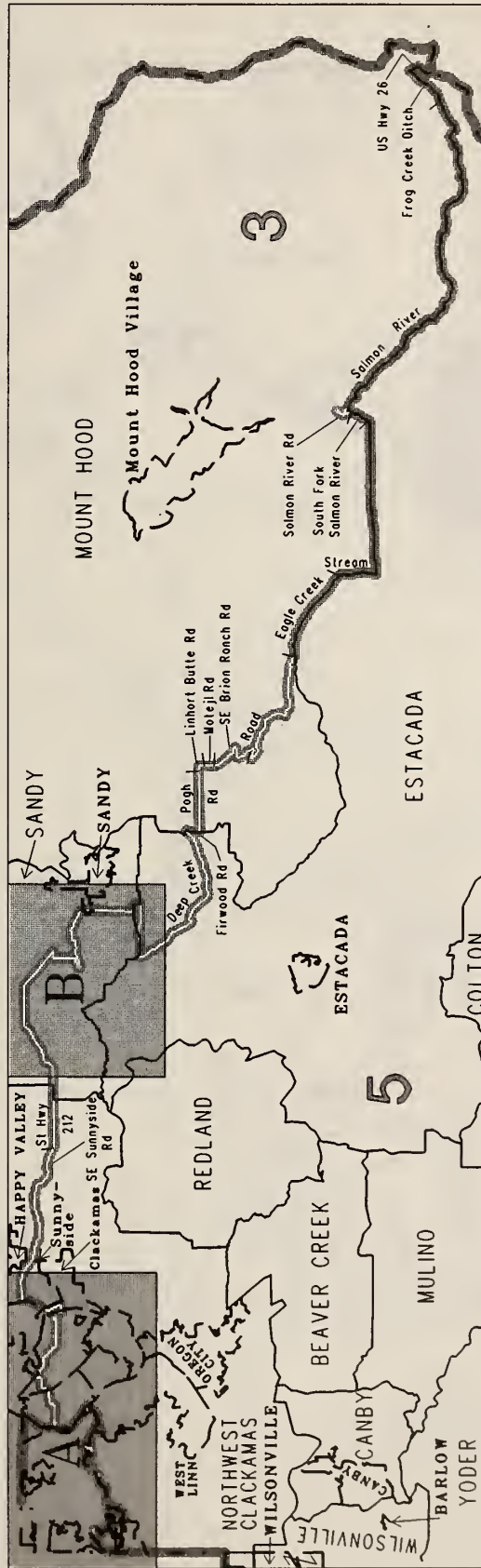
INSET A



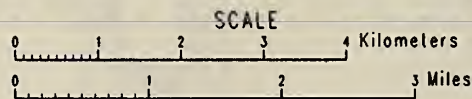
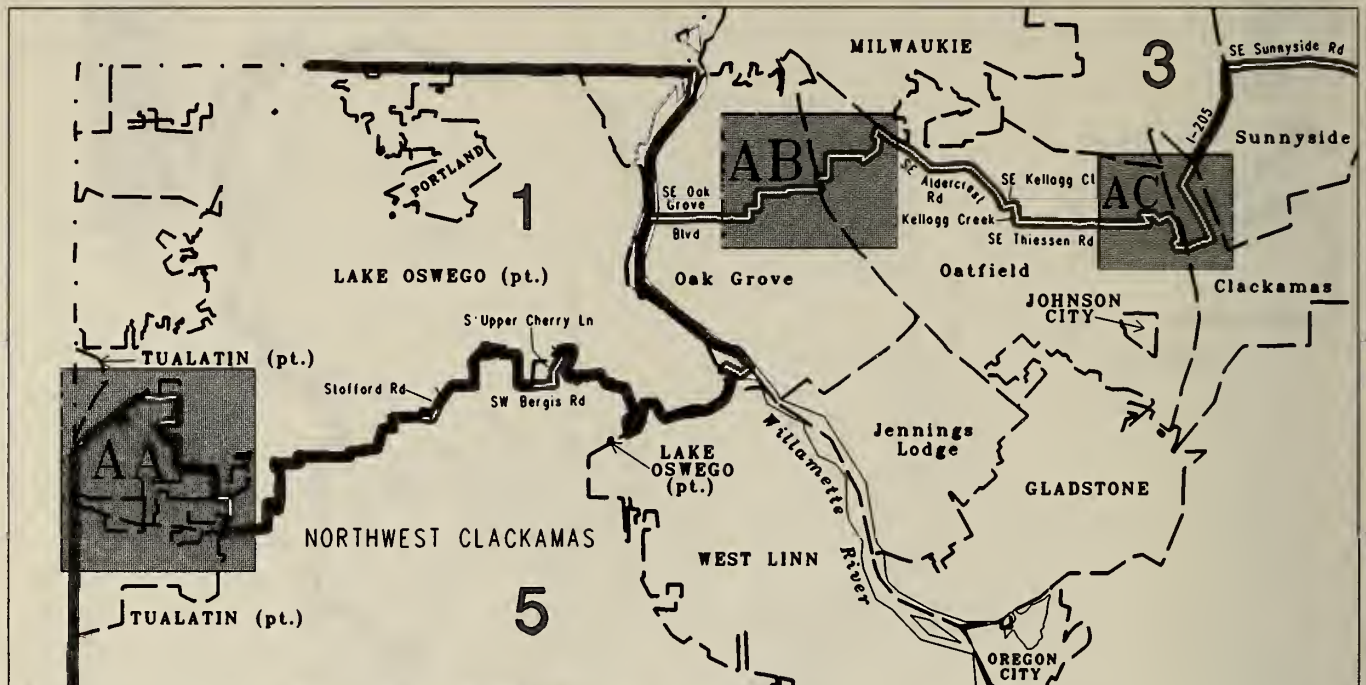
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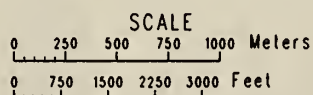
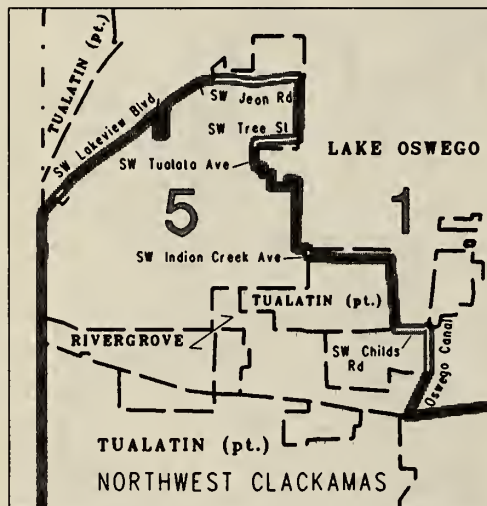
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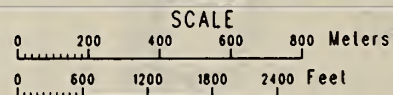
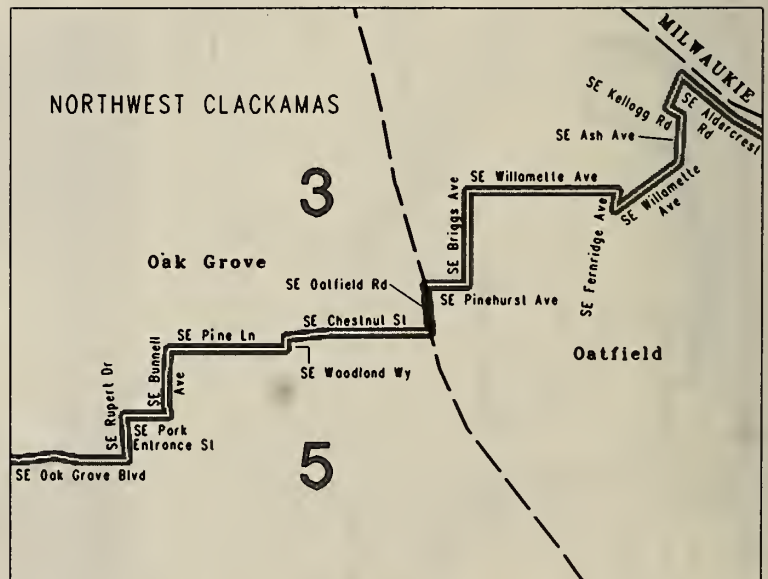
CLACKAMAS COUNTY - INSET A



INSET AA

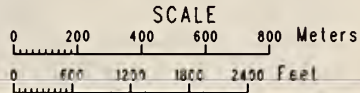


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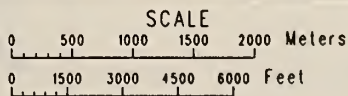


CLACKAMAS COUNTY

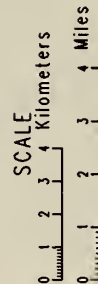
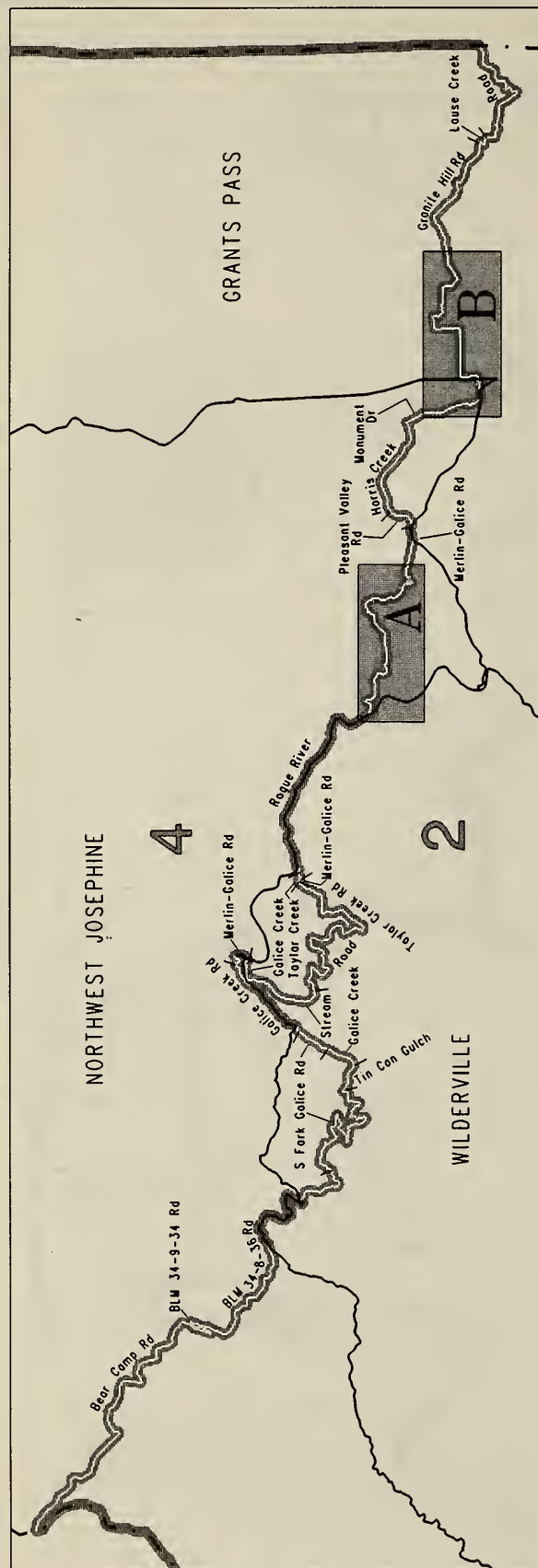
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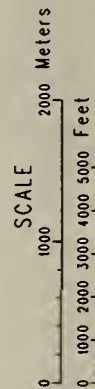
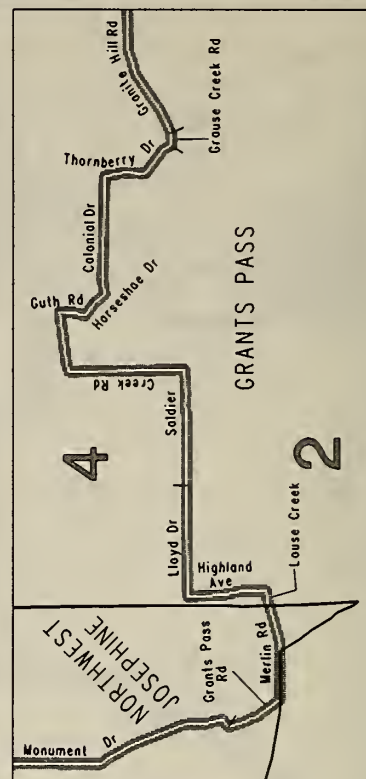


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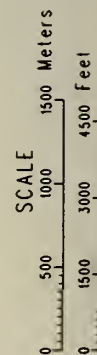
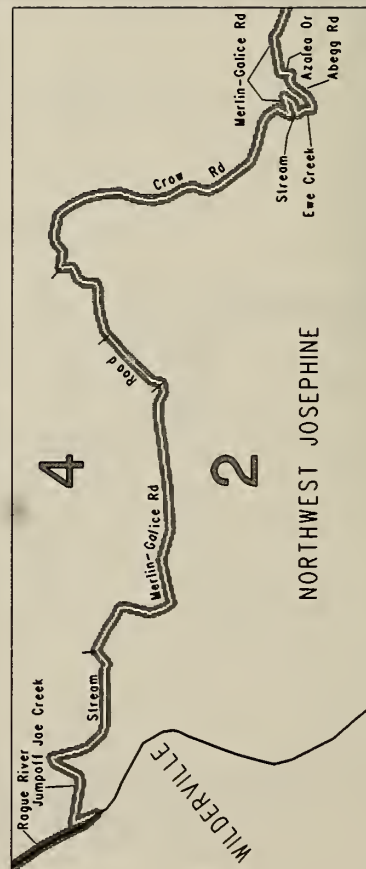


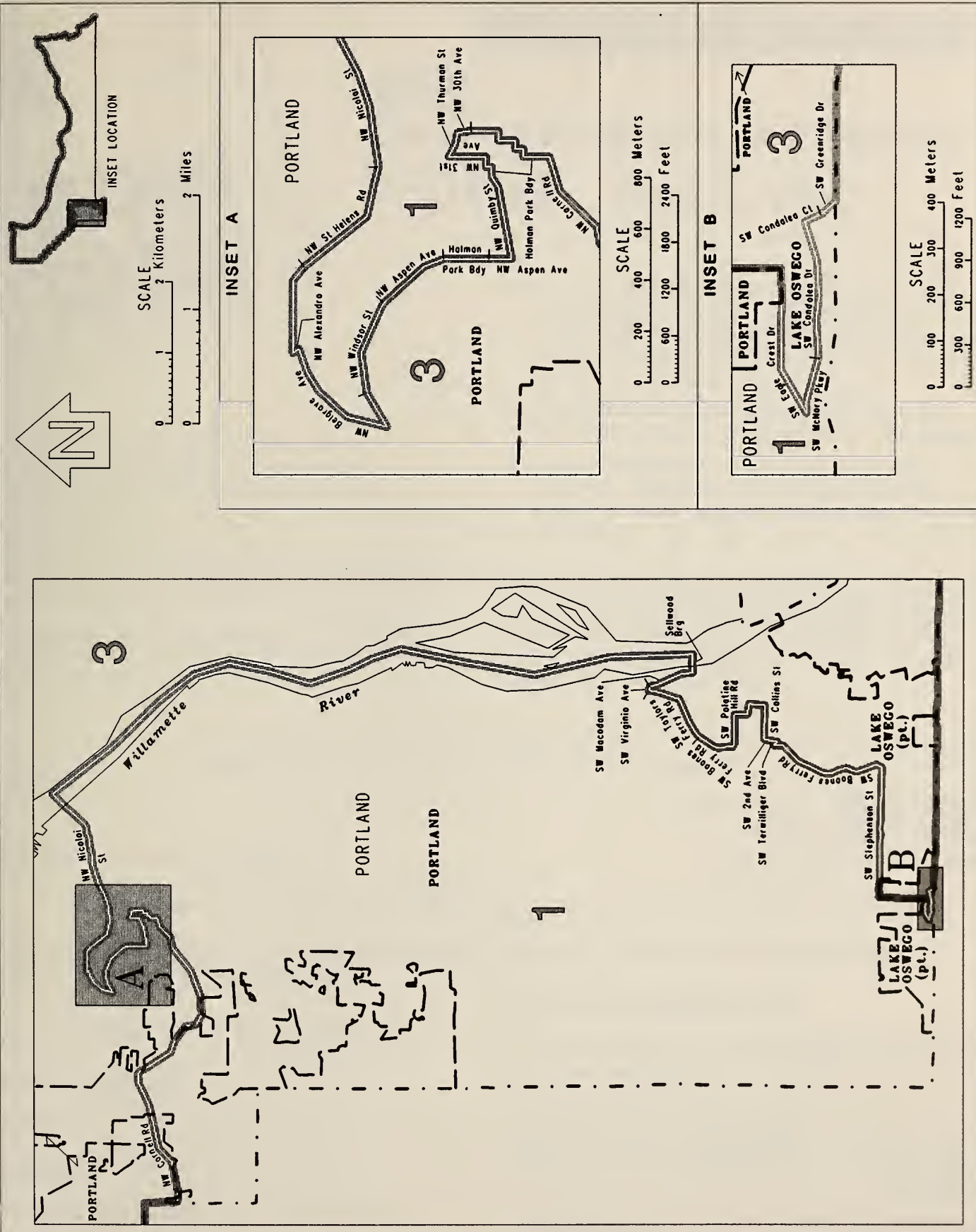
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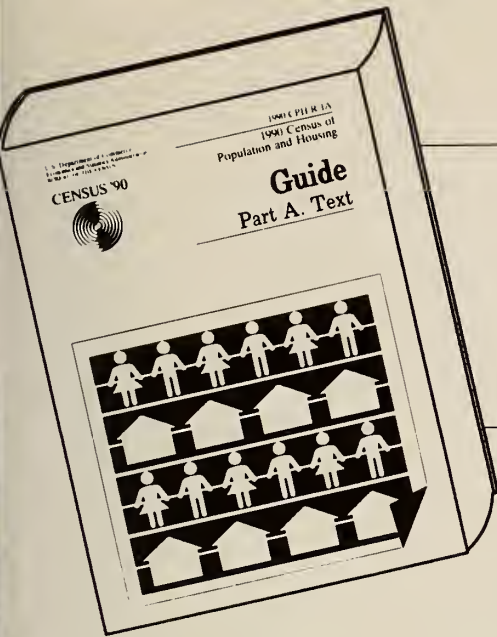
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1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide, Part A. Text



If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide, Part A, Text* an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

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Part A, Text is the first of a 3-part *Guide*. Part A (1990 CPH-R-1A) costs \$11.00 (S/N 003-024-08574-7) and is sold by the Superintendent of Documents. Still to come, a glossary of terms and an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files.

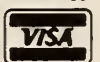
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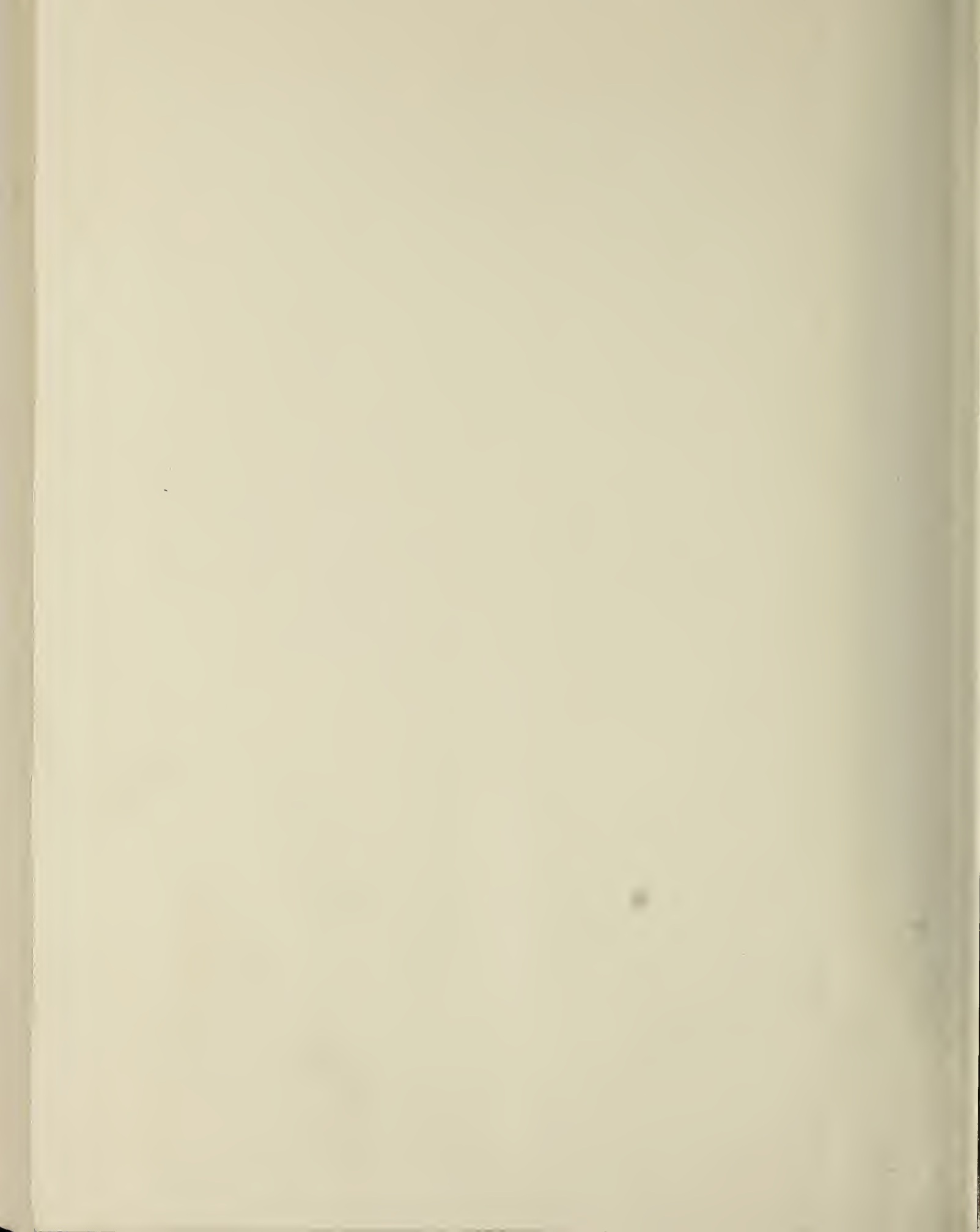
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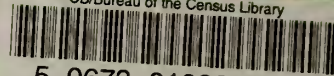
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